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OBITUARY.

Rev. John Emerson, late of Conway, Mass.

To hold up before the religious public the example of those, who, like this departed servant of God, have long and faithfully sustained the Christian and ministerial character, cannot but stimulate others to go and do likewise. So far as obituary notices promote this object they are valuable; but when they consist chiefly of the effusions of personal sorrow, their utility is questionable. Much therefore, as the writer of this notice may feel for the bereaved relatives of Mr. Emerson, he cannot believe a public paper to be Rev. John Emerson, late of Conway, Mass. notice may feel for the bereaved relatives of Mr. Emerson, he cannot believe a public paper to be the proper channel through which to convey to them the expressions of his sympathy and condolence. And yet, what more substantial consolation can be imparted to them than will result from a review of the Christian character of their friend? And besides, in his departure were no sixtensive. areview of the Christian character of their friend? And besides, in his departure were no circumstance of possible aggressation, which often impart a tenfold terror to death and crush the bereaved soul into the dust. He was not removed in the morning of life, just as the visions of hope were opening most brightly;—nor from the meridian of his usefulness;—nor while a numerous family were relying upon him for sustenance and happiness;—nor in the midst of ungodliness and sin: but, in the expressive language of the Bible.

happiness;—nor in the midst of ungodliness and sin: but, in the expressive language of the Bible, he came to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season.

Mr. Emerson was born at Malden, in this State, Nov. 20th, 1745, O. S. and was the son of Rev. Joseph Emerson, minister in that place. A circumstance worthy of notice is mentioned of his father, that during a ministry of nearly 50 years in that town, he was detained from the bouse of God but two Sabbaths. He preached both parts of the Sabbath on which he died. A more particular account is given of him in Alden's Collections.

of the Sabbath on which he died. A more par-ticular account is given of him in Alden's Collec-tions, and in Alleu's Biography.

John Emerson, the subject of these remarks, was the youngest of 13 children, three of whom were ministers of the gospel. His education was strictly religious; and would, in these days, be called puritanical. His mother, daughter of the distinguished and eccentric Samuel Moody, minister in York, Maine, was assiduous in her instructions; and never suffered a day to pass with-out retiring with some one of her children for se-In this parental faithfulness we discret prayer. In this parental faithfulness we discover the foundation of the religious character and usefulness of their youngest son. Indeed, he seems to have been one who was sanctified from the womb. He could not recollect the time when religious exercises and duties were not fa-miliar to him; and at the age of ten, in the ab-sence of his father and elder brothers, he was in the habit of conducting family worship. He en-tered the University at Cambridge, at the age of 13, and graduated in 1764. Of his class, the 13, and graduated in 1764. Of his class, the writer of this is not aware that any one survives except the Rev. Rufus Wells, of Whately. Mr. Emerson, after due preparation for the ministry, was invited to succeed his father in his native place. But he did not comply with the request, nor with several others of the same kind from parishes in the eastern part of the State. In 1769 he was unanimously chosen to the pastoral office by the inhabitants of Conway;—a place that had been incorporated only two years before, and onice by the initiation of Colony, a place that had been incorporated only two years before, and contained only 400 or 500 souls. He however accepted the invitation, and half a century afterwards, he very shrewdly described the commence-

wards, he very shreward described the commence-ment of his labours there by saying, "It was lit-erally, John preaching in the wilderness." He lived however to see that wilderness disappear, and more than 2000 souls to be settled in the place. The church which was organized July 14, 1768, rather more than a year before his set-tlement, capidly gained strength under his min-14, 1768, rather more than a year before his settlement, rapidly gained strength under his ministrations, and within 50 years, he had admitted 512 to her communion. In June 21st, 1821, it being the 52d year of Mr. Emerson's ministry, and he having become incapable of sustaining the cares and duties of a large parish, a colleague pastor was settled with him, whose ministry, however, in consequence of feeble health, continued only to Nov. 1925, a little more than four years. During that time Mr. Emerson continued to preach and perform parochial duties occasionally; and 68 individuals united with the church, making the whole number from the besionally; and 68 individuals united with the church, making the whole number from the beginning of Mr. Emerson's ministry to its close, 580 persons. To these add the 32 who were originally organized and it gives 612, the whole number who have belonged to the church in Conway up to the time of his death. After the dismission of his colleague, he again became sole pastor of the church; he entered with as lively interest as very join the measurement. nterest as ever into the ministerial work, and exerted himself to the utmost to supply the deficiency. When the pulpit was not otherwise supplied, he officiated; and seemed to feel an inreased anxiety for the church and people whom e loved. He even went to the house of God on the day before he died, prepared to preach, and would have done it, had not another clergyman been providentially present. The next day, June 26th, 1325, in the 31st year of his ago, without any warning, and probably unconscious of dan-cer, he was gently released, almost in a moment, rom all earthly trials. During his ministry he ad followed 1027 of his people to the grave, and nly one or two of those who settled him, were

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ER,

Being rather careless of his manuscripts, it is ot possible to state the precise number of his rritten sermons: they probably amounted to bout 5500. In fifty years he administered baptism to 1219 subjects. His ministry was blessed with several revivals

The most powerful of these occurred in 1788 and 1789; a second in 1915 and 1916, and a third in 1921 and 1922. The present number of the church is a little over 200. As the fruit of the st revival, 121 united with the church, and bout 50 during each of Mr. Emerson's ministry

ras nearly 67 years. In Dec. 1819 he preached half century sermon, which exhibits a valuable istory of the town from its first settlement, by see who had been an eye witness. He there tates, that for 50 years the whole time in which e had been unable to perform the duties of the inistry did not amount to one year. Thus it pears, that in this instance, the ministry of the n, added to that of the father, exceeded a hundred ed years!

After stating these facts in regard to Mr. Em After stating these facts in regard to Afr. Em-son, it seems hardly necessary to add, that he as faithful in his holy calling. For the preach-g of unfaithful pastors God does not perman-ntly bless. Since he was the first spiritual guide the church in Conway, and continued such to recent period, it will be just to compare the esent religious state of that people, with that of

a place similarly situated, which for fifty years has been destitute of religious instruction; and to estimate the fidelity and usefulness of his ministry by the difference. That church and society are emphatically his epistle, known and read of all men. He was warmly attached to his people, and towards the close of life his desires rose almost constantly to God for a blessing upon them. Neither is it necessary, after what has been stated, to add that Mr. Emerson believed and preached the doctrines of grace. For a genuine revival of religion has never yet resulted from the exhibition of any other truths, or where these were withheld. In his half-century sermon he says to his people, "the peculiar doctrines we have adopted, and to which we still adhere, by way of distinction are called Calvinstic; viz. entire human depravity, the necessity of regeneratire human depravity, the necessity of regenera-tion by the special operations of the Holy Spirit, justification by faith; an obedient holy life flowjustification by faith; an obedient holy life flowing from evangelical repentance of sin, faith in
the Lorl Jesus Christ, love to God, &c. These
doctrints, which emphatically are doctrines of
free grace, have been invariably held and publicly preached to my people." Not long before
his death, when he supposed himself on the very,
borders of the grave, and was giving directions
for his funeral, he expressed to the writer of this
notice, his unwavering belief in these same truths;
and declared, in particular, that he could form no and declared, in particular, that he could form no idea of that religion which excluded the doctrine of Atonement. He seemed desirous of leaving his ying testimony in favour of these grand pecuiarities of the gospel.

It is not intended in this sketch to attempt a

minute delineation of the character of Mr. Emerson. To those acquainted with him, this would be useless; and to others, the works that follow him exhibit his character better than eulogy could do it. A prominent trait must not, howev-er, be omitted. He was eminent as a man of prayer. "He spent more time," says his son, the present minister of Manchester, "in the devotional exercises of the closet and family, than I ever witnessed in any other man; most of the time from the close of the Sabbath exercises, untill dark, was spent in this way." And it may be added, that probably during the last years of his life, the greater part of his time was spent in communion with God. For twelve years previous to his death, he was greatly troubled, in conversa-tion, with an impediment in his speech, in conse-quence of a paralytic affection. But it is a curiquence of a paralytic affection. But it is a curious fact, that whenever he led in devotional exercises, this impediment almost entirely disap-peared. What could be the reason, but that he had become more habituated to pray than to converse? In this praying spirit we discover the se-cret of his faithfulness and success in the ministry. It ought also to be mentioned, that Mr. Emer-

on's character was long and severely tried in the son's character was long and severely tried in the school of affliction. Suffice it to state, that for twenty years a son, whose early days were bright and promising, was a chained maniac before his parent's eyes. One and another partner he was yield to the grasp of death, and more than half of a numerous family.

But this long life of duties, cares and trials, is now ended; and who can estimate the rich re-

ward? "The pains of death are past,

- "Labour and sorrow cease;
 "And life's long warfare clos'd at last,
 "His soul is found in peace.
 "Soldier of Christ! well done:
- Praise be thy new employ.
- "And while eternal ages run, "Rest in thy Saviour's joy."

RELIGIOUS, MISCELLANY,

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. A BRIEF VIEW OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, With the Principles upon which it is conducted, & AN APPEAL TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC

IN ITS BEHALF. Published by order of the Directors of the Society, November, 1826. [Continued.]

The mode of rendering assistance to beneficiaries, is another subject upon which the thoughts of the Directors have been frequently and anxiously employed. On the one hand, they have felt it to be important that so much assistance should be rendered asto prevent discouragement and on the other statement and on the other statement. and distressing embarrassment; and on the oth-er, that it should be given, if possible, in such a manner, as not to weaken the motives to personal effort. Among all the means of exciting the mind, and preparing it for difficult enterprises, that of throwing it upon its own resources, at an early period of life, and compelling it to seek alone, the means of improvement, is perhaps the most effectual. The discipline is severe, but it rarely ever fails of being salutary. Not a few of the most active and influential men in every profession owe their elevation and their useful-ness to this cause, more than to any other. The Directors of the American Education Society would be the last to destroy the necessity of personal effort in those whom they are training up for the ministry. Here, if any where, the mind should be vigorous and active, and preparation should be made for arduous and self-denying labors. On this account, they became early convinced that it was injudicious to make their appropriations so large, as to cover all the ordina ry expenses of their beneficiaries; & subsequent xperience has taught them that it is wisest that what they do appropriate should be granted not as a charity, but as a loan. Beneficiaries were accordingly required not long after the Society was established to give their notes for one half of all which they received; and hereafter they will e required to give notes for the whole.

This is regarded as an important and highly uspicious change in the system of conducting Education Societies. Although the loan is in many respects a parental one, being made with without interest, and until a reasonable time after preparation for the minis-try is completed; and with the further expectation of its being cancelled by the Directors in case t should be impossible or unsuitable to refund -although it is a loan upon these peculiarly favorable conditions, it possesses many obvious advantages.

1. It exerts a salutary influence upon character of the beneficiaries themselves. They cease to be in the strict and proper sense charity students. All those associations which belong eculiarly to ideas of charity, and which have often been observed to have an unhappy effect on the character, are in this manner avoided.— Each youth is taught to look to his own efforts as the ukunate means of his education, and is per-mitted to cherish in some degree those feelings of independence which, when properly regulated, exert a wholesome influence on the mind.
2. The system is also fitted to promote econo

my. Every degree of aid which is received in-creases a debt for which the beneficiary is respon-sible. Of course there is a strong inducement to take as little from the funds is possible, and to make that little go as far as possible. Self-interest, the most powerful of mctives, is made a continual check to extravagance. The relatives and friends of the beneficiaries experience, also, for a similar reason, new inducements to contribute to their necessities, in preportion to their ability. Few parents will withhold their aid, when the smallest gift which they can bestow lessens a burden which is accumulating upon a child.

3. Another advantage of the system is, that it 3. Another advantage of the system is, that it furnishes a better test of character than can be had where the assistance is entirely gratuitous. A youth whose motives are questionable, or who is greatly wanting in efficiency of character, will be less likely to apply for a lan, than for a gift; and if he should so far succeed in imposing upon the Directors as to obtain access to the funds, they would hold his chief whom for all which he might receive, and be is a returned to receiver it again, whenever he should have the means of remaining it. At least the group agency, which is again, whenever he should have the means of re-paying it. At least the encouragement, which is held out by a loaning fund to persons of an im-proper character to seek an education, is far less than that which is afforded by a charity.

than that which is afforded by a charity.

4. Another inportant benefit of the system is, that it renders the funds more extensively and permanently useful. A single donation of a benevolent person, may afford assistance to a succession of young men; for when one has had the benefit of it, he refunds it and it is appropriated to another—and that one does the same, and it is again appropriated; and hus the benevolence of the giver is made to extend from youth to youth, and probably from generation to generation.

the giver is made to extend from youth to youth, and probably from generation to generation, long after he has gone to his rest.

5. Young men who are most worthy of the patronage of the Society will be better pleased with this mode of receiving aid, than with one which makes them entirely dependent on charity. If their hearts are warmed with the same spirit of benevolence which prompts Christians, many of whom are themselves por, to patronize them, they will wish to add as little as possible to the burdens which are sustained on their account, and will ask no more than to be assisted till they and will ask no more than to be assisted till they and will ask no more than to be assisted till they shall have it in their pover to refund what they have received. Certainy they will ask no more when it is considered or what favorable conditions the loans are made to them, and how completely they are guarded from being ultimately oppressed, if they exercise the proper self-denial and do their duty.—If they finish their preparatory course and enter upin their destined profession, they are indulged with sufficient time to re-pay, before any interest has begun to accumu-late;—and if they devote themselves permanent-ly to the service of Christ in the most destitute regions, where a scanty absistence is all which they can ever hope to receive for their labors, or if, in any other way they are deprived of the power of refunding, the Directors will exercise the right entrusted to them, of abating or cancel-

The Directors have received the fullest assurances from their beneficiaries that this system is less agreeable to them, than it has been proved to be acceptable to a large part of the friends and benefactor of the American Educa-tion Society. As evidence of this, it will be sufficient to quote a single extract from one of the letters addressed by the beneficiaries of the Society to a person appointed to confer with them on this subject. That extact is as follows:-" As the Directors have seeifit to regard the approbation of the beneficiates, we can only say we are perfectly satisfied with the measures they have adopted, and dounanimously prefer our present, to our former stuation." To this testi-

present, to our former stuation." To this testimony there is a general assent among all the beneficiaries of the Societ, so far as their feelings are known to the Directors.

Intimately connected with this change in the mode of appropriating the funds, is another alteration in the financial system of the Society, which the Directors how will be found to be a great improvement; and that is the plan of establishing scholarships Each scholarship is a permanent foundation of one thousand dollars, which is placed under he care of the Directors, and is subject to such posisions as the donor, or and is subject to such porisions as the donor, or donors, may think proer, in concert with the Society, to institute at the period of making the

Where no other coditions are annexed or specially instituted, th following general provis-ions are considered a established. "I. The principal of each schlarship shall be invested in some safe and preductive form, and the interest only appropriate by the Directors in such manner as they shall judge best calculated to promote the great objet of the Society. 2. For every scholarship thu founded, the Directors shall use their best efficts to put in a course of ed-ucation one youth of hopeful piety and talents for the sacred ministry, and to educate a succession of such youth, as rapilly as the income of the scholarship will persit. 3. Where a scholarship is founded by arindividual, it shall be designated by the name of the founder, unless the nder himself shall this to it some other name and where a scholarshp is founded by several in-dividuals, it shall be cilled by such name as they may agree upon; or i none is given, by such

name as the Directors shall give to it."

The reason why the sum of one thousand dollars has been fixed upon, is, that the interest of it comes so near the present yearly appropriation to beneficiaries in colleges, which is seventy-two dollars,-that the Directors think it safe to gage to supply the desciency from their other funds. They have no wish, however, to limit donors to this sum, and in some instances it has increased to twelve hundred dollars; neither is there any thing in the provisions above mentioned to prevent the Directors, if they shall think proper, from adding to the principal such portion of the future income of the scholarship as shall be refunded, and as shall make it sufficient, of itself, to support one beneficiary. The whole appropriation is indeed small, and probably not much more than balf enough to cover all the expenses of a young man who practices econ omy; but and for reasons which have been al those whom they patronize should constantly feel the motives to personal effort. And although if their funds permitted they might increase the at their funds permitted they might increase the appropriation in some measure as should be found expedient, yet with ever so large a revenue, they would think it best that a part of every young man's expenses should be defrayed by his own carnings, or from the equally important source of income, a habit of saving. This is more desirable also, because the Directors are accustom-

ed in some instances to grant assistance in books and clothing, and because they will probably ren-der aid in this way to a greater extent hereafter, should the means of doing it be placed at their

should the means of doing it be placed at their disposal.

Scholarships are founded by individuals, and by societies. Sometimes it is done by a single donation, and sometimes by a subscription for a term of years. In occasional instances, donors reserve the privilege of selecting the beneficiary to be placed upon their foundation, the person so patronized conforming in all respects to the rules and regulations of the Society; but in general the selection is left with the Directors.

The plan though recently adopted, has met

the selection is left with the Directors.

The plan though recently adopted, has met with great approbation from many distinguished friends and benefactors of the Society. About fifty scholarships were obtained in a few of the principal towns in New England, during three principal towns in New England, during three months of the present year, by an agent appointed for the purpose. The good which will probably result from one of these scholarships in a century to come, especially when taken in contexton with the loaning system which has been adopted, is such as no benevolent mind can contemplate without emotion. Let it be supposed that but one minister of the Gospel should be educated upon a scholarship in seven years, and educated upon a scholarship in seven years, and that only one half of what is loaned will be refunded, and it may be doubted whether any method has been devised, by which a single thousand dollars may be made to produce so great a train of moral results, of the highest importance to the presents eternal welfare of multitudes of men. A pious and generous man needs no comment to excite his interest in this mode of doing good The prospect is one which is enough to move and animate any heart but that of avarice. Let then the stewards of the Lord's bounty, who is graciously entrusted with the means of opening one such fountain of salvation, or it may be of opening many and who is seen to give his stewardship, sit down and faithfully estimate the good which he may by this means accomplish—good, that shall be felt in both worlds and thro' —good, that shall be felt in both worlds and thro' endless ages—and then decide if he will regret at a dying hour, or at the judgment day, having appropriated, one, two, or many thousand dollars, to this great object. "The liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand."

(To be continued.)

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. MESSRS. EDITORS,-It has been already stated MESSES. EDITORS,—It has been already stated that our local Domestic Missionary. Societies do not flourish; i. e. their resources do not increase proportionably to the demands on them, coming from the destitute and dying thousands of our countrymen. This fact deserves investigation. It admits of no denial. Were their funds introduced the fold within a single month, they would creased ten fold within a single month, they would be unable to meet half the reasonable claims that might be urged on them for help. Why then are their resources so small? Is it that there is not wealth enough among Christians to enlarge them Certainly not—for in proportion to their numbers, they possess as large a share of this world's goods as their fellow cirizens. Is it that they are not disposed to "devise liberal things?" As true, there is not yet all that enlargement of views which becomes the followers of Him who though with for our selections are the total contents. rich, for our sakes became poor; but, the charge of illiberality toward Domestic Missions ought not to be lightly thrown against a community that devotes sixty or seventy thousand dollars a year to Foreign Missions, fifty thousand dollars a year to the distribution of the Bible, and many thousands more to various minor objects of benevo-lence. Is it then, because there is no effort made to call the benevolent feelings of the church into exercise on the subject of Home Missions? Nor can this be affirmed. More sermons are prepared and preached, more essays are written and published, more reports are drafted and circulated conveying information of the spiritual wants of our own country—all with a view to increase the funds of Domestic Missionary Socisaid with great truth to the active agents of these societies—" ye have sown much and brought in

The fact may be accounted for, on two principles. First; none of our D. M. Societies present an object sufficiently great; and second, none of them singly are able to adopt and carry through

an efficient system of collection. Is it a great object to carry salvation to a single soul? True.—To a single village? True. The wealth of the world is nothing in the comparison.

And such is the object of every D. M. S. on whatever scale its receipts and expenditures may be graduated. But, what judicious man will feel himself bound to make as great a sacrifice for giving to a single village the means of grace, as give those means to ten, an hundred or a th sand such villages? He feels his obligations to in crease in proportion to the magnitude of the ob ject, whose claims are presented to him. He may give something to a Missionary Society whose agent tells him that fifteen or twenty deswhose agent tens film that life or twenty des-titute churches are turning their eyes to that so-ciety for assistance—yet but little in comparison with what he would give more freely, to a socie-ty whose agent should tell him that a thousand churches must perish if they be not assisted-and a thousand opportunities neglected of forming new and flourishing churches, unless a timely aid be derived from Christian munificence. Men will-and who shall say they ought not-men will proportion their contributions to the magnitude of the object before them; and because the object of our existing D. M. Societies is small in comparison with the spiritual wants of the whole country, the most judicious men will give to them sparingly, and will feel justified in reserving the main part of their charity, for other objects that

have greater importance attached to them.

Let the collecting agents of these minor societies be permitted to say, "we want funds—and we must have them—first for the supply of all the feeble churches and waste places in our own commonwealth—and then, to plant the standard of the cross in every rising village of our western states—to bring the whole country under the commanding influence of the gospel"—and—de-pend on it, funds would not long be wanting. An object like this, fills the eye—it warms the heart of piety at once—as assurance is given and received, that nothing will be wasted, but that all which is contributed, will go to swell the streams that make glad the city of God. Such is the design of the National Society.

No efficient system of collection can be adopt-

ed by the minor societies. I will not stop to ex-press my regret, that "the penuriousness of charity," so ably exposed in one of your late num-bers, should render any efficient system necessa-

ry; but rather take the melancholy fact for ry; but rather take the meinenery lact by granted. A system must be adopted, and pursu-ed "through good report and evil report," or any benevolent enterprise whatever, will languish. I have already alluded to the interference of

benevolent enterprise whatever, will languish. I have already alluded to the interference of societies, occupying the same ground, as a difficulty in the way of collections, which commonly and indeed unavoidably results, in making those collections meagre, almost to contempt. But there is still another difficulty. The expenses of agents must be borne. These, if they devote their whole time to the business, are at least equal to those of a settled minister; but, all that they can collect for a small object, will be small in amount, and if they themselves are to be paid out of it, that amount will be very sensibly diminished; then discouragement follows, and the plan of agency is relinquished.

Beside; the responsibilities that rest on the managers of these minor societies are comparatively small; and though they purpose to be faithful in that which is little, as well as in much, it is in the nature of things impossible that they should devote so much energy, so much watchfulness and so much zeal to a society that limits its views to small things, as they would do, if

its views to small things, as they would do, if greater interests were committed to their mangreater interests were committed to their management. A few men must perform the whole labor of these societies, whether they be larger or smaller; but they are associated with others as Trustees or Directors who assist them by their counsels, and divide with them the responsibility of their measures; now these counselling Directors, having little to do, and feeling their share of the responsibility to be small will of the responsibility to be small, will very soon, more or less neglect attendance on the meetings of their Boards because more important business leads them elsewhere;—and their example will exert an unhappy influence on their more active brethren;—and finally, they will unite in the conclusion, to continue their annual meetings—to when the transfer when the properties are to strong what unper they receive active. to expend what money they receive as profita-bly as they can for the society, make their annu-al report, and leave it to Providence to give or withhold further means of usefulness as he may see fit. Thus have ended, and thus will continue to end, the efforts of these minor societies for the increase of their funds. And to remedy these evils—to form and carry through a widely ex-tended and efficient system of collection for Domestic Missionary objects, is the design of the American Home Missionary Society. May every one who reads understand—and unite in the prayer, "O Lord send now prosperity!" S.a.

GOOD EFFECTS OF TRACTS IN STEAM-BOATS, AND UNDER THE BETHEL FLAG. From a Clergyman in Quebec, Conada.

Having the opportunity, I will state a fact or two to evince that, next to our Lancasterian and Sunday schools, religious Tracts are at present the most efficient instruments of doing good, which can possibly be employed in this Province. I was detained, some time ago, three days and a half on board a steam-hoat in the river St. Law-rence, with a crew of probably 250 souls, of all classes. Gambling was the universal and sole employment on the first day. On the second, I proposed to one of the members of our church, who was on board, to distribute some Tracts both n French and English. The consequence was, that the profaneness, intemperance and gaming, which had molested the cabin passengers, disappeared; and the whole forward rooms and decks were occupied by persons listening to the readers, in small groups, or in mild and interesting queries and replies, intermingled with shrewd and amu-sing observations upon the topics suggested by either to transfer to each other, or to evade the personal application of the truth. I never before witnessed so triumphant a testimony to the beneficial results of these blessed messengers of evangelical truth

After preaching under the Bethel Flag, also, I generally distributed from 150 to 250 Tracts; and, instead of riot and disorder, which are so common on our wharves, it was usual to see those who had received them, calmly perusing them alone, or reading aloud to listeners around them, the most awakening and pungent of all the Tracts which have been issued; and it is an undeniable fact, that the preaching under the Bethel Flag, com-bined with the dissemination of the Tracts, tended more to repress Sabbath-breaking and its concomitant abominations, in the lower town of Quebec, than all the other methods, both civil and religious, which our ingenuity has set in op-eration. [Am. Tract Mag.

A Profane Swearer Reformed by a Tract.

tled, " The Swearer's Prayer," in a place where

In the summer of 1825, I left the Tract enti-

it would be found by a companion who was noto-riously wicked and profane. A few weeks afterwards, I went to the place where I had left it, and found it with a few lines written on the margin with a pencil, of which I do not precisely reollect the words: but the amount was as follows: The writer has missed his aim, in thinking that pack of lies is a proper means of brenking a bad habit; and it would be better for him who has left this here not to repeat such an insult. has left this here not to repeat such an insult."
I wrote at the bottom, "Reprove a wise man, and
he will love thee:" and left the Tract in the
same place. At my next visit, I found it torn into a number of small pieces; I was immediately reminded of a fact, recorded in encient history reminded of a fact, recorded in molecular instory, of a certain king, who, on receiving a petition from a poor person, hastily glanced at it, and returned it unanswered. The petition was presented the next day, and treated in the same manner. The petitioner repeatedly presented it with the same ill success, until, at last, the king being exasperated with her importunity, tore it to atoms. These were carefully gathered up, stitched together, and again presented. The king, struck with her perseverance, read the pe-tition, and immediately returned a favorable answer. This circumstance being brought to my mind, I determined to try a similar experiment. The fragments were put together in their proper order, and replaced in the drawer in which the Tract had before been laid. Soon after, the Tract disappeared, and I heard nothing more of it until eight months afterward, when I had a conversation with the person for whom it was in-tended, and he said, "that he had determined, by the grace of God, to leave off the practice of searing. He had treated the Swearer's Prayer with contempt, when he first saw it; but when he found the fragments reunited, he believed that I was in earnest. He took the Tract home, read

it carefully, and resolved to swear no more. He had determined not to part with the Tract as

long as he lives." A great reformation in his conduct has taken place, and I cannot but hope

that a work of divine grace has been beguin his heart -ib.

"As the present season for the return of for-eign shipping drew near, the tabu, or prohibition forbidding lewd women visiting the ships was re-newed—some who persisted in violating the tabu were taken into custody, and either sent inland under keepers, or more closely confined nearer the chiefs. Contrasting this state of things with what was, but a little while since, so universally patronized, it was thought much was gained, and that this iniquity also had received a serious

Just at this time, the schooner Dolphin, Capt. P. a government vessel, arrived from the en-lightened and happy land of America. Many days had not passed before some of the late measures were most publicly and loudly denounced—the rescinding of the labu was urged and demanded threat succeeded threat—bitter railings were heaped upon the Mission and the nation. But no serious disturbance was apprehended—the name of America was regarded by the rulers; and her sons, surely, could not sit down and de-liberately calculate to find in her a foe.

But, my dear friends, a gross insult was at hand for the nation, and trials for the little band

of sojourners among them.
On Sabbath last, at the hour for the public services of the afternoon, a company of seamen from the Delphin, accompanied by one or two others from among the whale ships, entered the enclo-sure of the royal establishment, where also the congregation of this village, consisting of nearly three thousand, regularly assemble, and four of them, ascending a flight of stairs, leading into an apper veranda of Karaimoku's new stone house, rudely entered the large hall where a considerable number of the most distinguished personages were attending on the sick and languishing couch of their venerated chief. They were ordered out, but percuptorily refused; and forming thema line, each with a club in his hand. demanded the accustomed means of licentious indulgence, threatening in case of a refusal, to demolish the houses. Soon they began breaking in the windows along the side of the gallery. Mr. Bingham was in the hall when they entered, consulting with the chiefs as to the most suitable place to address the congregation, then assembling; as the afternoon was rainy to meet them

as usual in the open air. You may be surprised that all this was suffered, when there was the authority of the chiefs and the strength of the people so near at hand. It accounted for, but by considering their very great unwillingness to have any controversy with foreigners, and their over scrupulous fears of being accounted aggressors. How much the recent threats, that the schooner, though small, was mighty, &c. might have operated, at that moment, on their minds, we cannot say.

After having dashed in the windows, they descended into the yard, and brandishing their clubs, and talking loudly awhile there, made, in abody, for the yard and house of Mr. Ellis, occu-pied since Mr. E.'s departure, by ourselves, and adjoining Karaimoku's. Mr. B. hastened, by another gate, to defend his family. I was within with my little daughter and two native females Seeing the approach of the rioters, I almost involuntarily bolted the door, and fled to the apartments back. Mr. B. I did not perceive. He, wever, reached the door, at the moment they did, and finding it secure, attempted to return again; but the rioters, seizing him by the shoulders, pulled him violently about, raising their clubs and declaring he should not escape. The dashing of the glass of the window soon led me to feel that the house would not be a security, which added to the piercing screams of my child, and the fear that Mr. B. was in their cruel hands, drew me, at once, from my retreat, feeling the necessity of being prepared for the worst.

Mr. B. had effected his escape into the other

yard, but was most closely pursued. I saw the erowd, but my vision was too indistinct to distinguish individuals. Instantly, however, I heard the natives cry, Mr. B. had fallen, and hearing also, distinctly, heavy blows, and seeing the tumult very great, I experienced, for a moment the agonizing feeling that my friend was gone. But to my great joy, I soon caught a glimpse of him, and in a few moments unbolted the door for him and Mr. Chamberlain. For a hasty mement mingled our tears, wondering at the mercy which allowed him to say, that amidst it all, not a of his head had been injured. It appears that the mob, growing more furious, one aimed a blow at his head, which, through divine goodness, was warded off by his umbrella still continuing in hand, and so failed of its aim; while another drew a knife, aiming a blow, and saying, "You are the man, every day." The people now rush ed forward with spirit, and fell upon the rioters with such fury, that their lives must surely have been the forfeit, but for the vigorous exertions on the part of both chiefs and missionaries, to save them from death. Just as they had them secured Capt. P. with two or three midshipmen arrived. The strength which his arm displayed in the use of the cane and cudgel showed him in

earnest to quell the riot.

But an additional party arrived, and entering our yard, commenced another attack upon the house. What was remaining of the glass in the window next the door, except one pane, was now dashed in, with part of the sash. The door was an decommonly strong one, but the violence up-on it, left little reason to hope it would remain a moment longer, a barrier between them and us. At this instant, when they seemed, as it were, upon us, without any reason which could be dis covered, they turned their strength against each other, and one, with the same weapon with which he had endeavored to force the door, levelled his comrade to the ground and fled. The weight of the captain's arm was, by this time, felt among them; and commanding the living to take up the dead, as it then appeared, the territories again cleared of them."

In the close of her letter, under date of March 9, Mrs.

"Our present state calls for the constant and lively exercise of every Christian grace. In the history of this mission, we have seen the Great Enemy so often foiled with his own weapons, in his attemps to hinder the work of the Lord here that we are waiting to see what God will do. O, that it might be with a becoming spirit!-God's people know not our particular wants when they lift up their hearts to Him in our behalf. But let none cease their supplications. The blessed spirit will make intercession, and 'He who knows the mind of the spirit,' will hear & bless," and 'He who

Persecution in Palestine.

" BEYROOT .-- A letter recently from Beyroot, which we have been permitted to peruse, contains some interesting particulars respecting A-saad, the Arabic teacher, who is now suffering imprisonment, in consequence of embracing Chris-

was induced to leave the Missionaries by false assurances of safety received from the Ma-ronite Patriarch and other great men. He hoped that by complying with the urgent and repeated solicitations of his friends to visit them, he might

be the means of doing good to their souls. But no sooner was he in their power, than his inhu-man brothers delivered him up to men, sent by the treacherous Patriarch to take him. He was carried to Canobeen, the residence of the Patriarch, where he has been kept in close confine-ment some months. 'Much of the time he has been beaten, spit upon, and subjected to every species of cruelty so well known and so often practiced in the Popish church.'—But he still stands fast in the faith. 'Neither bands, nor stripes, nor imprisonment, nor threats, nor promises, have been sufficient to induce him to return to the bosom of that corrupt church, whose abom-inations he had renounced.

inations he had renounced.

He is allowed neither books, pens, ink or paper. The missionaries could send him no words of consolation; their messengers are ill treated, and their letters taken, and destroyed. They have little hope that he will erer regain his liberty; and that is drawn wholly from the promises of God, to whom they daily go in behalf of their afflicted brother. fflicted brother."

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

Extract of a Letter from Samuel Hope, Esq. of Liverpool, England, to the Editor of the New-Haven Religious Intel-ligencer, dated Oct. 31, 1826.

4 Dr. Marshman has just returned from Copenhagen, and is now at my house. He informs me that his reception at the Court of Denmark has been most gratifying, and that he has fully and most satisfactorily accomplished the object of his mission, which was to obtain a Royal Charter of Incorporation for the College premises at Serampore. The College will now possess the power of conferring literary and honorary degrees, and the property is immutably secured for the objects contemplated by its establishment. As the civil government is entirely excluded from all influence and control in the appointment of Professors or Officers and in the confering of degrees, the latter does not carry civil privileges along with it, and in this respect is an exception law of Denmark, but in all others, it is entitled to every privilege belonging to Universities in (Denmark) the mother country.

"I think it not improbable the Dr. (who seems to have a great wish to see the most active of your friends to Missions) may pay you a visit for that purpose, in January: but this is uncertain, should, it will be a very transient visit for he is ever on the wing, and one of the most active, intelligent men I have ever met with, and certainly one of the ablest men of buisness I bave nown, either in the character of a Minister, Missionary, or even layman.

A letter, dated Calcutta, April 10, received three days since, from Miss Ward, daughter of our late most estimable friend Mr. Ward of Serampore, states that Mr. and Mrs. Judson and their child 14 months old, were all well, and were expected either to follow Dr. Price imm to Calcutta, to purchase the necessaries of life, of which they were then miserably destitute; or, what was not improbable, they would remove the Mission altogether to one of the newly con quered provinces, for the purpose of obtaining the protection of the British government.

HARVEY ISLANDS.

the following is an extract of a Letter from Haavi, a Na-tive Teacher in the Harvey Islands, addressed to and translated by Mr. Bourne, Missionary at the Society Is-leads, dated Res 21, 1925.

translated by Mr. Bourne, Missionary at the Society Is-lands, dated Dec. 31, 1825.

My Dear Friend,—Peace be to you, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. The people of Mautii bave received the word of God, and several have offered themselves as candidates for baptism; my heart rejoices in God, because the devils have subject to the name of Jesus. I have sent you some of the gods of Mautii; one has been burnt. We are erecting a place of worship; it is finished plastering; also the seats are completed; our own dwelling house is also finished, and sofa, table, and bedstead; and all the evil and bad talk which I informed you of formerly, has entirely vanished by the power of God. The people trou-bled me very much formerly: I could not sleep in the night for them; but I recollected the w that God had spoken, viz. From the rising of the sun, even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the heathen, saith the Lord of Hosts. This passage of Scripture was the sub-ject of my thoughts night and day in that season of trial and persecution; and now, He has caused it all to fall to the ground, and he has given us our heart's desire, for behold the people of Mautii are offering themselves as servants of Jesus Christ, and the great end for which we came here has been accomplished .- London Eveng. Mag

A NATIONAL IDOL RENOUNCED.

The London Evangelical Magazine for December, commu-nicates one of the most interesting facts relative to the progress of the Gospel in India, which has ever gladdened the hearts of Christians in this or any other country. It is contained in the following letter from Rev. Micaish Hill, under date of Berhampore, March 14, 1826.

" Sheeb, whose station was at Kidderpore. village near Calcutta, has been thrown by his former worshippers from the place he has occupied for ages, and doomed henceforth to receive divine adoration no more. The idol is an image of several hundred weight; it will be sent to England, and the materials of the temple will be converted into a chapel," "This, I believe," says Mr. Hill, "is the first public idol which the natives have been ever known to discard." As it is at brother Trawin's station," adds Mr. Hill, "he will have the pleasure of giving you the particulars; though I could not refrain from announcing that Sheeb, like Dagon, had fallen before the ark of

Dr. Morrison and others at sea .- On the second of July, Dr. Morrison, on his return from England to China, was in 38 deg. S. 20 deg. E. and had just weathered a gale of wind blowing hard against the Cape current. Nearly 20 persons were sick on board; but Dr. M. and his family were well. Dr. M.'s letter adds: "On the 17th of June, we fell in with the Alexander, bound forthe large." for the Isle of France, &c. in which the Mada-gasear, Wesleyan and Church Missionaries were. They were then all well, and had made a quick passage so far."

Temporal Benefit of Missions.—One of the Europeans, who shared the imprisonment and sufferings of Dr. Judson, in Burmah, has published some particulars in the Calcutta Government He expresses much gratitude to Mrs. Judson, for her unwearied attention to their wants, of which we have been informed; and condes with the following additional account:-"When the unfeeling avarice of our keepers con-fined us inside, or made our feet fast in the stocks, she, like a ministering angel, never ceased her applications to the Government, until she was authorised to communicate to us the grateful news of enlargement, or a respite from our galling op-pressions. Besides all this, it was unquestionapressions. Besides all this, it was unquestionally owing, in a chief degree, to the repeated elobly owing, in a chief degree, to the repeated elo quence, and forcible appeals of Mrs. Judson, that the untutored Burman was finally made willing to secure the welfare and happiness of his country, by a sincere peace."

Reflex influence of Missions .- " I was much pleased," said Mr. Evarts, "in taking up a Tract the other day, recently issued under the sanction of the American Tract Society, to find it was a translation of one which had previously been published in two languages, by the Ameri-can missionaries at Malta.—N. Y. Obs. & Chron.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH

BOSTON, DECEMBER 22, 1826.

MR. WHITMAN'S SERMON. A writer in our paper accused Mr. Whitman of unfairness, in professing to quote a passage from Mosheim, while he omitted a great part of the paragraph as it stands in Mosheim's History. He stated, that Mr. W. adduced this quotation as evidence, "that the doctrine of the Trinity originated at the beginning of the 4th century; whereas, the very same paragraph of Mosheim if he had given it in an ungarbled state, would have shown that the doctrine had long been professed and believed, though there had been no contention about it.

The Editor of the Register undertook the de ence of Mr. W. in his paper of Sept. 30; and have waited to obtain the sermon before we replied. He says:

"In the first place, we answer, that so far from having entered into any "argument" on the origin of the Trinity, previously to the quotation, Mr. W. had not even affirmed any thing respecting it. He introduces the quotation thus, and this is the first entence on the subject. "Nor will it greatly surpase us, that the doctrine of the Trinity should be bllowed by such pernicious consequences, when we consider by whom and under what circumsances, this doctrine was made." He cites from Mosheim two declarations which show when and hy whom the doctrine in question, was first established."-To this we reply, that the Register seems to have a peculiar faculty of gravely contradicting itself. Mr. W. entered into no argument on the origin of the Trinity; but he considers by whom and under what circumstances that doctrine was made, and quotes from Mosheim to shew when and by whom it was first established. Now does not a doctrine take its origin at the very time when it is made, & first established?-Bythe Register's own shewing, Mr. W. was engaged on the point of the origin of this doctrine, and quoted Mosheim to prove that it was made in \$17. But Mosheim expressly says, " The church indeed had frequently decided against the Sabellians and others, that there was a real difference between the Father and the Son, and that the Holy Ghost was distinct from them both; or as we commonly speak, that three distinct persons exist in the Deity." .

This last expression of Mosheim is also a sufficient reply to another asertion of the Register. He would have it that Mr. W. was speaking of the origin of the doctrine, only in so far as it asserts the equality of the son and Spirit with the Father. Do not Unitarians regard us as in essential" error, when we say "three distinct persons exist in the Deitr." as much as when we assert the equality of thethree?

We have serious regret in being obliged to lay before our readers the ajove assertion of the Register in connection with a few sentences from the sermon. We blush for suman nature, when we are compelled to disclose such unblushing falsebood, in a professedly "Christian" paper. Reader, look again; "So far from having entered into any "argument" on the origin of the Trinity. previously to the quotation, Mr. W. had not even affirmed any thing respecting it." Now be it known, that Mr. W. tombenced his sermon by expressly engaging in the controversy between Trinitarians and Unitarias, and had made statements and arguments apor it through six pages before he quoted from Mobeim. He tried to show that the doctrine of the Tmity did not originate before or during the times Christ & his apostles. For he says, page 5, " Not, to the doctrine of the Trinity as thus stated, Urtarians object, on two obvious grounds. We object to it, that it is not found in the Bible; but in mere human hypothesis." He afterwards assets, that this doctrine tends to the destruction of Revelation." On page 7, speaking of ambitous and domineering ecclesiastics," he says, "Vith the plain and consistent account of the charcter of Christ, as given in the scriptures, the became dissatisfied. They gave themselves up the guidance of " reasoning pride." They here came at length to the determination, that the Son of God must be God himself, &c." "Agin he repeats it," page 8, "that the hypothesis oftwo natures in Christ, which constitutes the chif corner-stone of the Trinitarian temple, shales to the centre the whole Christian fabric, because it renders the testimony of Jesus either doubtful or false." Then follows immediately he quotation from Mosheim, introduced to show "by whom and under what circumstances the doctrine was made or took its origin. He has before asserted that the doctrine was unknown to the apostles, but was the invention of men; he now comes to say when it was invented. Aid be it remembered that he quotes Mosheim tofix its origin in \$17 when the words of Moshein, which he must have seen when transcribing the extract, clearly prove that the doctrine had bog been known and main-

A PUFF SUPERLATIVE.

From the Christian Register we take the following ex ract. "On Wednesday, De. 7, the Second Unitaria Church, in the city of New York, was dedicated to the pur poses of Christian worship.—The services began with hymn by Mr. Bryant, written for the occasion. Then followed the prayer of dedication, and reading of selections rom scripture, by Mr. Ware. The discourse was one of Dr. Channing's happiest and most powerful efforts; and though expectation was raised to the highest, it was fuly realized. He appears to have thought that it was an occasion for great plainness and distinctness. I think he judged rightly; and judging so, I am confident there is no preacher living, who could have carried his purpose into execution with so much effect. The text was Mark 12: 29. He spoke an hour and twesty minutes .-- He acknowledged that as a body we were desirous that our sentiment might spread and prevail, and he wished to state the ground of this desire. It was not merely because we thought them true; but because we thought them peculiarly adapted to promote a deep, enlightened and happy piety; and much more adapted to do this than any of the opposing systems—than any of the forms of Trinitarianism. This is the position he undertook to establish, and he did it in a mann the most irresistible and impressive."-This was done in five particulars, the last of which was, that "Unitarianis is better adapted to the nature and condition of man as a sinner, than the popular theology. It was under this head that the preacher laid out his whole strength, and the effect nishing. There were statements here given, which will thrill in the bosoms of many who heard them to the last days of their lives. I can give you no just idea of them, and

I shall not attempt it: Indeed I ought to say that all I have written is but a very hasty, and probably in many respects nacturate glance at the leading topics of this great seri Undoubtedly however, it will soon be given to the public, as it is one of the few occasional discourses that are meant for the whole world."

Now this is downright extravagance, even for those who for years have thought that wisdom We must not doubt, that this first of all human productions will be given to the public. It will not be hid under a bushel, as a certain other "great sermon" has been, which was apparently much to the same purport as this, which was delivered at the dedication of Purchase Street Church. and which both the Register and Examiner said would be published.

BLAIR'S OUTLINES OF CHRONOLOGY, Ancient and Modern; being an Introduction to the Study of History. For the use of Schools. Accompaniof History. For the use of Schools. Viceonia. of History. Boston, Richardson & Lord, 1826.

Chronology is a difficult study, yet very essential to a good knowledge of history, and therefore essential to a good education. It is difficult, because it comprises a multitude of independent facts, which require to be arranged in their proper order, and each located in its precise place, & ready for use at a moments warning. Attempts have been made to set up land marks, and reduce the wilderness to order; nor have they been altogether unsuccessful. The work before us, however, is the most successful attempt we have seen. The author divides chronology into ancient and modern; and in each class forms ten periods, each marked by some important characteristic. Each of these has its name, and its appropriate engraving to designate it to the eye. The text has two sizes of type; the larger contains what is to be recited; the smaller, what is to be read with attention. The most important facts are selected with care and judgment. There cannot be much that is redundant and tedious; for the whole is contained in 200 pages, small duodecimo. Then follow about 30 pages of Questions for examination; which, in most cases, we regard as real hindrances to teacher and pupil; but which we consider useful in the study of history and chro nology.-The Chart contains the same periods with their numbers and titles; with appropriate devices, but different from those in the book. At the right hand of each device, stands the record of Important Events, Illustrious Persons, Ecclesiastical Affairs. Inventions and Discoveries, and General Remarks. The Chart is colored, and presents a pleasing Synopsis of ancient and modern Chronology. It is pleasing to observe the Ecclesiastical Affairs" of the latest period, so different from almost every other. They are, the Missionary, Bible and Sabbath School Societies, which do indeed form the distinguishing feature of the last half century in the visible church.

An advertisement states, that this work is introductory to a series of Histories, now preparing on a new plan. Six are promised soon, all entitled Blair's Outlines; of Ancient History, of Modern History, of the Histories of Greece, Rome, and England; and of Ecclesiastical History. These works are entirely original; but are called Blair's, (being partly on the plan of his

celebrated books on education) for the purpose of giving to an uniform and connected series, a title designating such connection.

THE GREEKS. The Hon. E. Everett, who has long taken a deep nterest in the affairs of Greece, has communicated to M. Carey Esq. of Philadelphia, some recent information he has received from that country: and Mr. C. has published it, with a pathetic ap peal, in a general circular. Mr. E. says he is 'led to think, that the amount of suffering for want of food, is equal to that produced by the direct operations of the hostile force." He apprehends, that many persons would contribute to send provisions, who would object to a proposition for military supplies. Besides a less sum would be of essential service, if applied in the former way. Our countryman Jarvis informs Mr. E. that the Greek committees in France, Holland and Geneva have sent 12 cargoes of provisions, and prevented the final starvation of the country. Kolocotroni expresses much gratitude for supplies from England, France, Switzerland, and other countries of Europe; but they still want help, even from remote America .-They are a people, " to whom the foe has left no agriculture, no commerce, no arts." It is grateful to learn from another source that a vessel will sail from Philadelphia in a few days for Greece, with a cargo of twelve or fifteen bundred of flour-a donation from the merchants and others of that city; and we hope that Boston and other cities will emulate the example.

THE MILITIA.

We have witnessed the rapid progress of coniction on the public mind, as to the inutility of the Militia System according to its present arrangements. Still, we must confess we were unprepared so soon to expect language like the following from the Secretary of War, which he uses in his late Report transmitted to Congress.

I intentionally forbear making any remarks on the various alterations recommended by the Board of officers. The wisdom of those to whom they are submitted, should Congress determine to legislate on the subject, will correct any errors into which they may have been betrayed. and supply any defect which may have escaped their observation. I cannot, however, abstain from calling your attention to the highly inter-esting fact, that we have, according to the last census, two millions of male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45. The difference indicated between that number and those embodied in the returns of the Militia from the States, results from the exemptions from militia service, which, in some of the states, are equal to one half of their whole number, which, from their ages, should be enrolled. From our happy position in regard to Europe, and from the no less fortunate relations maintained with our neighbours, and their actual condition, it would appear that keeping up a system of the militia so extensive as the present and burthensome, without any advantage, to a large class of our citizens, was altogether unneces-sary. A different organization, therefore, by sary. A different organization, therefore, by which at least a million and a half of our most useful citizens would be relieved from the unprofitable pageantry of military parade. for five or six days one pagenning of mittary parace, for five or all days in the year, constituting so injurious a draft on their industry, must be one which cannot foil to be well received by the American people; and when, too, it is believed, that notwithstanding this relief, a superior efficiency will be imparted to this nat-ural arm of the national defence."

We have not seen the Report of the Board of

officers, to whom the Secretary alludes, and have barely learned incidentally some of its leading features. They propose to enrol persons only between the ages of 18 and 25; and to instruct the officers, rather than the men. We connot but hope that similar views will prevail in Congress, and in the legislatures of the several

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Rev. Dr. Abbot, of Beverly, on receiving the late publications of the Massachusetts Socie ty for the Suppression of Intemperance, "called an assembly of his parish together, which was unusually large, and employed a couple of hours in reading select parts" of the two last addresses and reports, "confirming the able statements by extracts from Dr. Rush's valuable pamphlet, interspersing the whole with observations, anecdotes and exhortations." The exercise produced a deep attention at the time, and promised to answer in some degree the end proposed. There can be no doubt, if other ministers should take a similar course, it would be interesting to their people, and produce a very happy effect on the moral state of society.

MEETING FOR CHILDREN. A correspondent, annoyed by the inattention and restlessnes of young Children in Church. and believing that we cannot expect them to at tend to discourses which are not intended for them, and which they cannot understand, proposes that a Meeting House be provided exclusively for them, with services adapted to their capacities. His principal object is, "to direct the attention of those persons to the subject, who are qualified to judge of its practicability and utility." In this shape, then, we throw out his suggestion, being always desirous of giving the friends of religion every opportunity for proposing their "essays to do good." There would be inconveniences attending the plan; not the least would be to find a suitable preacher. It is no easy task to preach to children

MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL UNION The season having arrived when many of the Sabbath Schools are discontinued, the Superintendents of such are earnestly requested to make full reports of their Schools with promptitude; as when returns are delayed it becomes burdensome to make selections for the annual report. It is desirable that every fact of intererst should be stated.

Many of the Schools were not reported the last year, it is hoped there will not be an instance of remissness the present; in some reports which have been made, the number of teachers, scholars &c. as classified in the blanks furnished, was not stated; it is requested this may be attended to.

Those Schools which have not become auxiliary to the Union, are respectfully solicited to do so now, and to make reports of their Schools. Communications on the subject to be addressed

to the Secretary, No. 77, State street, Boston. CONFERENCES OF CHURCHES.

Having seen much of the practical benefits re sulting from these Christian associations, no have peculiar pleasure in learning that the sv tem is extending. The N. H. Repository & Observer informs us, that sixteen churches in the vicinity of Dartmouth College were formed into a Conference on the 14th ult., called The Union Circular Conference, agreeably to the recommen dation of the General Association in Sept. last Its objects, and the provisions of its constitution are similar to those in Maine of which our read ers are informed. These churches, however, ar to be divided into two circles or districts, an each is to have two or more meetings in a year Besides this, an annual meeting will be held, o both districts together, on the first Tuesday October, and the Wednesday following. In connection with this meeting, will be held the meeting of the Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society in the northern part of Cheshire county. The next meeting of the Union Conference will be at Claremont.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. Receipts into the Treasury for the month of November Friend in Gloucester, Ms. by Mr. Dane, \$5.0 Friend in Gloucester, Ms. by Mr. Dane,
Friend in do. sundry articles clothing,
William Page, Esq. Rutland, Vt.
Beneficent So., Chilmark, by Messes. Willis & Rand,
Daniel Damon, Jr. south parish, Reading, Ms.
Individuals of Canton, N. H.
In a letter to Treasurer for the funds of A. E. S.
Wilton, N. H. Fennale Ed. Society,
Fitzwilliam, N. H. Fennale Benev. So. 16 yds. Flangel, 10 pr. socks, and cash. sundry articles clothing. nel, 10 pr. socks, and cash, do. do. friend, by Capt. Coolidge,

Permanent Fund.

Bequest of Mrs. Mary Ann Frazer, Liberty Co. Ga. \$50 @
Lydies in Springfield, Ms. with reference to a scholar si arship, Osgood Scholarship, Springfield, Ms. by Hon. J Hooker, Balance received of Hon. J. Hooker, Springfield.

after applying the necessary amount including sun-dry obligations in said blocker's hands to com-plete the Osgood Scolarship, Annual Subscriptions. Hon. Joshua Darling, Henniker, N. H. Life Subscriptions.

Daniel W. Lord, Kennebunk Port, of Mrs. Phebe Lord,
A. P. CEEVELAND, Treasurer No. 6, WaterStreet, near the Post-Office, Boston.

ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE FEMALES.

To the Edito s of the Recorder & Telegrap To the Edito: a of the Recorder & Telegr GINTLEMEN.—Among the many excellent inst in Boston, there is one lacking: I mean an Asylum titute foranles; such as have lived in affluence, whom are now prining in want. "Dig they cannot they are ashamed." The hand of charity is reluctated to some, while others take shelter in a pool Is not this a reproach to this city, so far famed for indence! I appeal to all who are enjoying the con-domestic fireside, and have more than their real-quire. I appeal to the rich, young and gay, who are ering their hundreds in vanities. Remember you ards, and must render an account to God, for the buse you make of what he has entrusted to your ca-flect a moment on the uncertainty of riches, and place yourselves in stead of the poor aged invalid, wears gone by as much as you now have to enjoy, has outlived her friends, fortunes, and comforts, the decayed, their spirits broken, penury & neglect the has outlived her friends, fortunes, and comforts, their head decayed, their spirits broken, penury & neglect their said heritance. Think, too, that this may yet be your fortunes had been common to the said the

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The Boston Recorder & Telegraph Is the oldest Religious Paper in the Union. For several vers, it had the whole range of the country, and of all religious communions for patronage, and yet struggled for exiglous communitors for parrosinge, and person uggetted for ex-seace. Now, almost every denomination and almost every (ate, has its own periodical works; and yet the subscription at of our journal is highly respectable. We have great deliesey in saying a word respecting an increase of its circula-tion; but are not satisfied we should do right to neglect it, at on; but are not satisfied we should do right to neglect it, at this period of the year. We do not name the subject through fear of a falling off; for we see no indications of that. And our local situation is such, that if our labors continue acceptable, a paper from this city will always be taken in dif-ferent parts of the country. But we name it, because we believe that a religious paper, properly conducted, is a means of conveying great benefit to its readers, and of promoting the greater the number of persons who read it, the more is its usefulness extended. Perhaps, then, a private Christist usefulness extended. tian, or even a Minister of the gospel, cannot spend one day more to the benefit of his follow men, than by making known a religious paper to those who have not seen it, or by solic ting the names of such as know and acknowledge its value, but neglect to apply for it. The Methodist connection have given us a good example in this instance. Their religious papers are patronized expressly by their Conferences, ad managed with all the system of their Book Concern and their Circuits for preaching. And though their people are not generally the most wealthy, the patronage of the papers is immense. We know our ministers and members wast l'esprit du corpe, which characterizes their's. But may not the general desire of being useful prompt them to the same exertions? We would respectfully suggest, to those ministers and influential Christians who value the Recorder for themselves and families, whether its circula-tion is a wealthy parish ought to be limited to a dozen or a doren copies; and whether a little exertion may ot in a short time procure as many more.

We are aware it will be said, 'the Recorder has a wide circulation, and its proprietors are growing rich. To lais we reply, that the expenses of the establishment and of two large families are great; and that if our arduous is bors meet with a pecuniary recompense, we do not promise how charitable we will be, but we hope to feel that we are stewards of God. Besides, we would not have alluded to the subject for our own sake; our object is, to extend to a arger number, the benefits which many of our constant readers have voluntarily acknowledged.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY. Whose annual meeting is advertised in another column have long had our cordial approbation; and their object, in other places and connexions, has had our feeble We cannot believe that they have yet received all that countenance from the wise and good, which the importance and excellence of their cause demand. We fear they are often censured without cause, by those who have not ac quainted themselves with their proceedings. They cannot be expected to exhibit any great and speedy results of their labors. Their influence, from the very nature of the case, must be silent and gradual, like the leaven in the meal. But it will not the less certainly leaven the whole lump. We hope these passing remarks may induce at least one or two to attend the meeting, who would not otherwise have gone.

Hampton Academy .- We learn that the Trustees have, they believe, been able to supply the breach made upon this institution by the sudden death of their late able and prous Preceptor. They have procured a gentleman to succeed him, who comes recommended by competent judges, as well qualified to fill the vacancy. The situation of this Academy is healthy and pleasant; and the Trustees are determined, amidst many discouragements, to use their endeavors "to make it a school for Christ." The term commenced yesterday. Further information will be given to those who desire it, on application at the Recorder office.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Presbytery of Alabama. - We learn from the s Herald, that this body held its fall session at Claiborne, Nov. 10th. Rev. M. Mur-phy, from the Presbytery of Georgia, and Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, Missionary at Mayhew, were received as members. Messrs. Kennedy and Gray, who had been employed by the Board of Missions of this body, gave highly interesting

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Religion in Alabama. - We have reason to hope, that the cause of religion is gaining ground in our own region. An increasing attention is our own region. An increasing attention is manifested to the preaching of the Gospel, and o the means of grace in general. Many houses have recently been erected for the worship of God, by the different denominations of Christians All the churches, as far as our knowledge exends, in this part of our Lord's vineyard, have been, for several months, gradually increasing in numbers .- But the Baptist Church, near Greens borough, under the care of Rev. Mr. Ryan, has had the most numerous additions. During the last summer and fall, fifty-five members have been received by baptism: and as many as fourteen in one day .- Miscell. Herald.

Hanover Presbytery, Va .- The Education So-Hanover Presbytery, ro. - 1 he bound to seity of this Presbytery have assisted 4 young men the past year, by leading them \$400, of which \$200 has been refunded. The board has appointed agents to organize auxiliaries in most of the congregations, but had received no reof the congruports from them. The number of appureauto-ports from them. The number of appureauto-for assistance will probably be increased. Three small societies in the bounds of the Freshytesy small societies in the bounds of the cause indepenwere doing something for the cause indepen-dently. In the Seminary under the care of this Presbytery, there have been nine students, the besides two licentiates. Efforts are past year. making to endow professorships. The property of the Seminary, consisting of house and lot, liof the Seminary, consisting of house and lot, library, scholarships, subscriptions and money invested, amounts to nearly \$60,000. It is now consigned to the care of the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina.—This Presbytery have recommended to a Missonary Society in their connection to become auxiliary to the Home Missionary Society.

Baptist General Tract Society .- Owing to a variety of circumstances, the Board of Directors of the Baptist General Tract Society has recently seen fit to transfer the seat of its open tions from Washington to Philadelphia. Rer. Noah Davis, late of Norfolk, Virginia, has been appointed General Agent, vice Mr. George Wood, resigned, and will enter without delay upon the performance of his duties. With him, at Philadelphia, there will be associated in the Philadelphia, there will be associated in the Board, able and efficient men, who feel a deep interest in the objects of the Institution, and who will apply themselves vigorously to its promotion

principal reason that has induced the Board with great unanimity, to make this remov-al, is derived from the want of frequent commu-nication with their Southern and Western Depositories- No such difficulty can exist at Philadel-

Oneida Evangelical Association .- An association has been organized in Utica, to maintain Evangelists, who shall visit the churches, and endeave to inspirit the weak, confirm the strong, and afford assistance where revivals may render the duties. the duties too laborious for resident ministers. Nearly enough has been already contributed for the annual support of one evangelist; and it is un-derstood, that as soon as the fund is complete, the association intend to offer the office to Rev. C. association intend to offer the office to Acc.

G. Finney; a gentleman who is peculiarly qualified for the station, by the ardor of his zeal, and the fervor of his piety.

W. Rec.

Receipts of the Am. Bible Society for November. The Treasurer of the American Bible Socie-

the sum of \$5354, 21, as follows: In payment for Bibles, \$3928 61; as Donations, \$1425 60. Among the donations was one of a thousand dollars from an Auxiliary Society in Charleston, S. C. With the exception of this gift, the total of free contributions from Auxiliaries during the month, does not exceed \$210 85; a sum little more than sufficient to cover the discount from cost on \$3,928 61, the amount received during the same period, for Bibles and Testaments sold. Gen. Elmer, of New-Jersey, has appropriated \$120, to constitute four of the Ministers of the Gospel in that State, Members of the Society Life. The issues from the Depository during the same month were, Bibles, 5351; New Test ments, 3016. Total, 8367—Value, \$5749 18.

Cause of Education .- The Philadelphia Edu cation Society was instituted in December A. D. 1818, and from that time till June A. D. 1824, the period of its amalgamation with the Board of Education, it afforded assistance to 37 young men in preparation for the ministry, and n these benefactions expended 5600 dollars.

The Board of Education which holds its meet

ings in Philadelphia, has expended since the year 1824, until the present time, 2650 dollars, and has now under its patronage 24 beneficia-ries. Many of the Presbyteries are auxiliary to this Board, but only nominally so, as all their funds are apprepriated for candidates under their im are apprepriated for candidates under their imediate care. The present resources of the Board are exceedingly limited both in number and efficiency; some of their few auxiliary Societies have, from unknown causes, become extinct, and they are persuaded, that unless they receive that prompt aid, which the Presbyterian churches in that region, are fully able to afford their plans for the increase of Christ's kingdom, must be

eventually frustrated.

Young Men's Education Society, N. York The annual meeting was held, December 12th. Since the organization of the Society, (which is rather more than one year) the receipts into the treasury have amounted to \$872 75; while the expenditures have been-for 11 beneficiaries at \$90 each, \$880-1 at 75, and 3 at 70 each, \$285 -various incidental expenses, \$122-32. Total, \$1,287-31. Leaving a balance against the treasury, of \$414, 56. N. Y. Obs. & Chron. sury, of \$414, 56.

Tract Operations.—The Rev. Ornan East-13th of the present year, as Agent for the Amer-ican Tract Society, in the Western District of this State, has made an interesting Report which may be found entire in the Tract Magazine for December. During the period mentioned, he travelled 2,293 miles, preached 115 times, assisted in organizing 65 auxiliaries, and visited 10 that had been previously formed, which together have already remitted to the Parent Society, \$1. 310. He also collected \$507 75 to constitute in-dividuals Directors and Life Members. Trav-elling expenses thirty-three dollars and fifteen cents! an amount hardly sufficient to defray the ike expenses of some who are loud in the cry of extravagance" against this and kindred Socieies, for a single day .- N. Y. Obs. & Chron.

At a meeting of the American Society for Me liorating the condition of the Jews, on Tuesday evening last, it was voted to discontinue the pubication of "Israel's Advocate."

ORBINATIONS, &c.

In Providence, R. I. Dec 20th, Rev. Thomas T. Waterman, was ordained as Pastor of the Union Congregational Church and Society. Introductory prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Schwinger Francisco: Ecromon from Matthew, Mr. Chap. 12th verse—" And from the days of John the Baptist intilitious, the kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence and the violent take it by force," by the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of the Hanover Street Church, Boston: Ordaining prayer and imposition of hands, by the Rev. Mr. Williams of Attleboro': Charge to the pastor, by the Rev. Mr. Everest of Windham, Con. Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Mr. Mathy of, Taunton; Address to the clarker hand people, by the Rev. Mr. Brown of Kingston; and concluding prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wight, of Bristol.

Installed as Pastor of the lat Congregational church in

Installed as Pastor of the lat Congregational church in Suffield, Ct. on the 13th inst. the Rev. JOEL MANN, late of Bristol, R. I. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Vernon, of Rebo-both, from 1 Cor. 1: 22, 23, 24. The unusual harmony of the church and society in the settlement of Mr. Mann, after a long season of unhappy dissensions, furnishes ground is bounded. hope, that God has spiritual blessings in store for May his Spirit be poured out, and his work revived in this

place, as in former days .- Comm. place, as in former days.—Comm.

Dec. 13, at Rochester (Mattepoisett) as colleague with Rev. Mr. LeBarron, Rev. AsaHell Corb., recently from Andover. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Shaw of Middle-boro'. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Codman of Dorchester. Ordining prayer by Rev. O. Cobb of Rochester. Charge by the Senior pastor. Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Hemenway af Wareham. Address to the church and society by Rev. Mr. King of Dartmouth.

In New-York, as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church and Congregation in Cedar Street. Rev. Cyrkus Mason.

Congregation in Cedar Street, Rev. CYRUS MASON Sermon by the Rev. Dr. McAuley from 2 Cor. 4. 5.

Dec. 6, a new Baptist Meeting-house was dedicated a Waterville, Me. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapin, from Job7:17, 18
Nov. Sth, a new Baptist Meeting-house in Bellingham Ms. was dedicated to the service of God. Sermon by Rev. Abiel Fisher, Jr. Pastor of the Church, fro. John 4, 23.

The Ordination of Mr. EDWARD BEECHis expected to take place on Wednesday next, Dec. 27. Sermon by the father of the Pastor elect, the Rev. Dr. Beecher.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY. The annual celebration of this Society w.li be held at the Old South Church, Monday, 25th nast. (Christinas day) at half past 6 o'clock, P. M., and an Address will be delivered by the Hon. Timothy Fuller.—The following will be the order of services: Anthem; Prayer; Hymn; Actiess; Anthem; Benediction.—The members of the Soc effects: Anthens: Henodiction.—The members of the Society are hereby notified that their adjourned meeting will be held at the Vestry of the Old South Church in Spring Lane, on the same day at 5 o'clock, P. M. to receive the reports of their Committees.

By order of the Committee of arrangements.

J. P. BLANCHARD, Rec. Sec'y.

The Society of the Penitent Female's Refuge will hold its annual meeting for the choice of officers, and the transacting of other business on Wednesday evening, 27th insta 17 o'clock, in the upper Vestry of Park Street meeting house. The members are respectfully invited to attend.

Boston, Dec. 21, 1826. DAVID HALE, Rec. Sec'y.

The Executive Committee of the Old Col. Foreign Mission Society will hold a meeting for business on Wednesday 3d of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house Rev. Mr. Le Baron, Rochester. Wareham, Dec. 15, 1826. D. HEMENWAY, Sec'y.

D. HEMENWAY gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Twenty Dollars, on Thanksgiving day, "a thank offering" from Ludies of his Society to constitute him a Life Member of the Mass. Dom. Missionary Society.

MARY A. HEMENWAY, acknowledges the receipt of the same sum from Ladies and Gentlemen to constitute her a member for life of the same society.

Warchum, Dec. 15, 1826.

The Treasurer of the Female Society of Boston and its

the Frossurer of the Female Society of Boston and its vicinity for promoting Christianity among the Jews, acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Rev. W. Goodell, American Missionary in Beyroot, Syria, enclosing a draft on Henry Hill, Esq. for Thirty Dollars, which, be observes, is presented by a friend of the Jews as a hank offering for divine protection, and to constitute Eliza Dodd Goodell, Abigail Davis Goodell, and Emily Aune Bird, Life Members of the Society.

Concord. (N. H.) Dec. 11 .- Benjamin Wiggin, Esq. of Beston, has presented to the Episcopal Society of his tive town, Hopkinton, N. H. \$1000 towards the but of a Church, which is contemplated to be erected the reason.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON.

Two years ago this Society was by far the most efficient and flourishing Tract Society in the United States. Its receipts the year ending May, 1825, were Ten Thousand Eight Huadred and Two Dollars and Forty-three Ceats. From the Treasurer's book, it appears that the receipts for the last seven months have been One Thousand One Hundred and Sixty-seven Dollars and Nine Cents!!! In this condition every Christian will feel the need of prompt and cost vigorous everitors to say this speciety, whose onthis most vigorous exertions to save this society, whose publications have been so constantly attended by the blessing of God, from the agonies of death. And they will feel too that still greate rexertions are indispensable to make it what it now, and ever ought to be,—an example to the United States, and the world.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. &c.

If the poetry of " Z" had not been "penned in great haste," it might have presented fair claims to an ins n our columns.

Our respected correspondent, whose remarks on Revivale have been some weeks in our possession, will have perceived that they are in great measure precluded by our own on the same subject. We had prescribed a course to ourselves before we received his communication. We shall be happy to hear from him frequently.

We think the arguments of "R" will be unnecessary, in addition to those of "S. a.;" especially as the nature of the connection between the American Home Missionary Socity and its State Auxiliaries has been explained. We aprehend things are already taking a course entirely in coin idence with his wishes; even if they have not become set-

tled in that manner, by general consent. We feel inclined to apply to the sentiments of "Old Diinity" the remarks of our Lord respecting wine. We have tasted both the old and the new, and we hesitate no say, that " the old is better." But we fear our readers might be fastidious about the vessel which contains it, if we should set it forth before them. Without a figure, his sentiments are not expressed in that lucid manner, which is equired in a journal for popular use.

We should be glad o receive what "E." has promised us

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

England.—The nw Parliament met on the 14th Nov. and C. M. Sutton was re-chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. The speech of the King was expected to be delivered on the 21st.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts concur instating that much distress prevailed, and trade was much dpressed.

and trade was much depressed.

Ashantees.—Accounts had been received in London from the western coas of Africa, stating that a battle had been fought on the 7a August, between the Ashantees, amounting to 25,000 men, and the British troops under, Licut. Col. Purdon, steed by the forces of several native Kings. The Ashantes were beaten with the loss of 5000 men, killed. woundeddand prisoners. The loss of the forces commanded by Licut. Col. Purdon, was 800 killed and 2000 wounded.

2000 wounded.

Letters from Petesburgh, of Oct. 14th, mention that General Paskevitch at the distance of a few leagues from Elizabethpol, beat the Persian army, commanded by Abbas Mirza, 15,000 men stong of regular infantry, about 20,000 irregular cavalry and infantry, and 26 pieces of artillery. According to the repet of Gen. Yermaloff, after a short engagement, the Persans were completely defeated and

accesses obtained by their troops against the Persians.

Gen. Boyer and several of his officers, who lately left the ervice of the Pacha (Egypt, are in quarantine at Marsoilles.

service of the Pacha (Egypt, are in quarantine at Marsuillea.

Mr. Ribeaupierre's to go to Constantinople as Russian ambassador to the Pete; and it is believed that the Christian powers will immediately present a very energetic joint note, to induce the Eurkish government to conclude a favorable arrangement with the Greeks. It is also stated, that Turkish diplomate agents will hereafter be placed near each of the Europeat taispets.

Accounts from Alkandria of the 30th Sept. state that a

Accounts from Alkandria of the 30th Sept. state that a new expedition was o sail for the Morea on the 10th Oct.

A letter, broughby Mr. Eynard, from Mavromichalis to his son at Paris, eve the agreeable intelligence, that after brilliant victoris at Almyro and Diro, the Spaniotes, joined by the Mesenians, are besieging the Egyptians at Coron, Modon, and Nasarino, and have killed many of them to ambashees. His show had gone again to Mistri, and made attempts 4 the neighbouring unfortified places, but was constantly brassed. He burned some villages in the eastern part of Sprta, but was defeated on the 7th, with 5000 men, in an attak on two others, in which, says Mavromichalis, who was his friends commanded the Greeks, he lost 400 killed.

Lord Cochrane, soar from having abandoned the cause.

ne lost 400 killed.

Lord Cochrane, soar from having abandoned the cause
of Greece, is said to be expecting at Marsoilles a frigate
built in the United Sties, to embark for the Morea.

A great deal of agation prevailed in the Two Sicilies, and many individuals ere arrested at Naples and Palermo, an members of secret jeteites.

The epidemic which as committed such rayages in Holland, extended along to whole coast of the North Sea, and in the interior from hat coast. The evil is ascribed to the inundations of the recording year, and the intense heat

of last summer.

Sir Walter Scott ha received from Longman and Co.
the sum of 11000 guinas for the copyright of the first edition of the Life of Napleon.

Disacctions in Pas.—Mr. E. Robinson writes from

Dissections in Pas.—NIT. E. Robinson writes from Paris to Proissor Stutt that Medical and Surgical Lec-tures are almost innuarable in Paris, and that more than one hundred human belies are dissected every day on an average, during the water. Subjects for dissection cost about two dollars.

The Archbishop of fordeaux, Dr. Cheverus late of Bos

n, has been created | Peer of France heland.—Cork papers to the 4th of November have been received at Baltimore. They announce the death of Jacob Mark, Esq. American Consul at that place.—The fever continued to rage in Libin, to an alarming extent.

Latest accounts froi Spain state that Madrid is sur-ounded by brigands, berpetrating atroctice and spread-ng alarms in the villags. The Constitutionalists in Arrarounded by brigands, jer ing alarms in the villags.

n, continue to be persented with great severity. We find in the Etoit of Nov. 2d, that the BARON KRU DENER is appointed bythe Government of Russia Minis-ter to the United State. He was recently the Russian Charge d'Affaires in Swezerland.

A letter from Sir Hare Neale, dated at Constantinople, Oct. 6, mentions that by Greek brigs of war had separated from the fleet and had become pirates.

Lisbon Gazettes to the 22d October, contain details of the proceedings adoted to queli the rebellion which had broken out in Portugal, & assumed a serious character

James Donaldson, an of the men engaged in the traffic in dead bodies, in Livepsol, has been convicted and sen-tenced to hard labor for Mananths, and to pay a fine of £50

Population of Rome.—Is about one hundred and forty thousand souls; of whot 35 are bishops; 1152 secular priests; 1726 monks; 200 ntus; 382 seminarists; 2255 papers in the hospitals sti alons houses; and 993 prisoners.—The male populatiq is 75,000. Female 65,000

Another Russia voyage (discovery is now in progress Another Russia voyage i discovery is now in progress. The ships of war Molierland Seniavin, commanded by Captains Stanjikowick andirke, are under orders to survey the coasts belonging toltussia in the North Pacific; the former taking the northest coast of America and the Aleautian Islands; and theatter the eastern coast of Asia, Behring's Straits, &c. Theoast of Kamschalka, the Caroline Islands, the sea of Otshosh, &c. &c. are all to be examined by the expedition, if the completion of which four years are allotted.

Supersition.—A short the since, a little boy fell into the River Tamar, a few mes from Devenport, and was drowned. The waterman bing funable to find the body, the mother was advised to sek a candle in a wooden bowl, and set it affoat, with a recimmendatory prayer to St. Nicholas, and that the bowl would then stop over the corpse. This nonsensucial experimes sine put in practice, but the current drifted the candle gainst a boat load of hay, which took fire, and the flames communicated to her house on the bank of the river, consuming it to ashes.—Ex. Gaz.

November 7th, in the pet of Grimsby, as two stead boats were lying side by sie, the boiler of one burst, by which 6 persons were kille, and 10 or 12 others dreadfully scalded, besides slight injects.

The Dublin Advertise states that a gentleman of that city has succeeded in priventing the unpleasant rearing noise caused by the disharge of waste steam on board steam vessels. One of the Dublin boats has adopted the

From St. Christophen Nov. 26 .- " A few days since From St. Caristophen Ave. 20.—"A tew days since we saw published in an Atigua paper, that the Collector of that port had declared hat no American vessel would be allowed to clear out after he int December, except in balant only, and the Collector and other officers of the customs here, after examining the act, have declared that they shall pursue the same code."

Unsuppressed Iniquity .- After all that has been done for the abolition of the slave trade, we were certainly un-prepared to read the following appalling accounts. We cannot forbear expressing our surprise, that this subject is not mentioned in the President's Message. Our government has made a good beginning in the pray that they may never desist from the work. If no change has been effected during the year, still we should have been pleased, if the President had manifested a deter mination, to keep the subject in perpetual view of the Legislature and people of this country, and of the other na-tions of the earth. Do not our relations with European nations admit, or might not relations be so established, that our naval force might be employed for the suppression of this trade in Luman flesh? It would be a work worthy of America, to employ her whole navy if required to sweep the

abominable traffic from the ocean.

Slave Trade.—In their Twentieth Report, the Directors of the London African Institution say—

"On the whole, it appears that the slave trade has increased during the last year, (1825,) and that, notwithstanding the number of prizes taken, it continues to rage with unabated fary; and that the coast, with the exception of the British sufficences and their invasions. of the British settlements and their immediate neighbor-hood, is in a worse condition than it has been for years past; that the Spaniards and Brazilians carry their proflig far as ever; while the French have become the slav

far as ever; while the French have become the slave carriers of the Antilles."

The petition from the Abolition Society of Paris, to the French Legislature, states that it is established by authentic documents, that the slave captains throw into the sea every year about 3000 negroes, men, women, and children, of whom more than one half are thus sacrificed, whits yet alive, either to escape from the visit of cruisers, or because worn down by their sufferings, they could not be sold to advantage.

Nothing is more common than for ladies to take shares

Nothing, is more common than for ladies to take shares in an ebony adventure; in the case of one recent capture alone, there were four female consignees.

We learn, from a statement with which we have been favored, says a Liverpool paper, that there were 26,583 slaves embarked on board Brazilian vessels on the Airican coast, between the first of July, 1825, and the first of July, 1826, for the Rio de Janeiro market. Of these poor creatures, 1540 died on the passage; and 24,728 were landed at the Brazilian capital.—[Eng. pa.

Laurels Tarnished.—It is placed beyond doubt that the epublican Eolivar is aspiring to imperial dominion.

A revolution has taken place in St. Domingo, in consequence of the coercive measures resorted to, for the purpose of enforcing their free labourers to cultivate the soil for their own maintenance, and towards the support of the government.

DOMESTIC.

Methodist Charity School, N. York.—The school at present consists of 140 boys, and 112 girls, making together 252 scholars. These continue to be taught in separate apartments, by a male and female teacher, and are turnished with books, stationary, &c. The scholars regularrate apartments, by a male and female teacher, and are furnished with books, stationary, &c. The scholars regularized the Sabbath school, and are taken to church every sabbath, under the care of the teacher. This school has long shared in the school fund of the state, of which it is now deprived, & its sole dependence is on charitable aid.

Brown University.—The Rev. Francis Wayland, Jr. late Pastor of the first Baptist church in this city, has been unanimously elected President of this Institution, in place of Pres. Messer resigned.

CONGRESS.

of Pres. Messer resigned.

CONGRESS.

The business so far has been principally that of making arrangements. A bill is before the House, to distribute 5 millions of dollars annually, for 4 years, among the several States. Also, a resolution, to remit to the Baptist College at Washington a debt of \$25,900. Also, a resolution, referring the Massachusets and Maine claims to the Secretary of War. Also, a call on the President, for information respecting the Congress of Panama. Something too is proposed, for the benefit of revolutionary soldiers.

The Navy.—The Report of the Secretary of the Navy states the whole naval force of the United States to be—12 ships of the line, exclusive of two on Lake Ontario; 17 frigates of the first class, [44 guns;]—3 of the second class; 16 shoops of war; 4 sehooners of 12 guns, and 3 other vessels. The whole of these, with the exception of three of the frigates, could be prepared for active service at sea, in a few months, should the situation and interests of the nation demand their employment. tion demand their employment.

Middleburgh Military Academy .- Messrs. Newton & lenison have given notice, that they intend to open on the first Monday of January next, an justifiction of this name, in Middleburgh, Loudon co. Va.

in Middleburgh, Loudon co. Va.
Lieut. Washington, of Virginia, whe went from this elly a few years since, to join the Greeks, has, at Paris, embraced the Roman Catholic Religion.

The Tennessee Legislature have rejected the bill for

The Tennessee Legislature have rejected the full for the establishment of a ponitentiary system in that state.

The amendment proposed by the Legislature, to the constitution of the U. States, prohibiting the importation or ingress of persons of color into any State contrary to its Laws, disapproved by the Legislatures of several States, and approved by others, has been concurred in by that of Louisiana.

The Governor of S. Carolina, in his address to the Legislature, recommends that slaves be tried by jury in capital cases, in a public manner, and that the masters have the right of challenging. The old and larbarous custom of capital punishment by burning, he recommends should be

Liberia .- We learn from the Report of the Secretary of Laberia.—We learn from the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, that the Africans in Georgia, introduced in contravention to the laws, and whose fate has been so long undecided, will probably soon be delivered up to the U. S. authorities and sont to the Agency at Liberia. The claims to a part of them are already decided. The whole number is 500 in Georgia, and 15 in Louisiana.

"A connected view of the whole Internal Navigation of the U. States, natural and artificial, present and prospec-tive," has just appeared in Philadelphia in an octavo vol-ume. It contains descriptions and histories of the different canals, together with ten maps of the routes, &c

The Steam boat Constitution between New-York and Ilany has not missed a regulor trip during the last nine onths, having made 220 trips whithout a dollar's expense repairs, and averaging less than 15 hours.

The Canal was closed at Utica on the 8th, probably for ne season; but boats arrived at Albany on Sunday, on oth canals. The roads are extremely bad between that oth canals. The roads are extremely bad between that lace and Albany. Four post coaches broke down, and one paet on Tucsday night, between Palatine and Utica.

upset on Tuesday right, between Palatine and Uteca.

Small Poz.—We have this morning been informed, by a medical geotleman, that the small pox is still raging at Staten Island. There have been up to this period, over sixty cases, of which more than twenty have proved fatal. The disease has extended to the Short Hills and other places in New-Jersey, and several have died in that place.

N. Y. Spectator.

Fires.—On Saturday morning last, 14 or 15 small wood, houses in N. York were destroyed by fire and much form

Fires.—On Saturday morning last, 14 or 15 small wooden houses in N. York were destroyed by fire, and much furniture.—Nov. 28, a tobacco factory and two small buildings were burnt at Pittsiurgh, Va. Loss over \$1000.—At Greenfield, Ms. 7 or 8 buildings were burnt on Saturday night last.

At Tuscaloosa, on the 11th ult. John Holt decended a well 60 feet deep to clean it, when the earth-caved in and buried him. Some of the plank of the curting prevented him from being deprived of air and life. He remained in the well 24 hours before he was relieved.

ercemen in Prison.—A black man was lately imprisoned at Petersburg, Va. without being accused of crime, and solely because he was a stranger and a black man. Evidence of his being a freeman was produced, and still he was detained for his juit fees. However, when the New York Manumission 'Society interfered, the authorities of Petersburg cancelled the \$100 demand for jail fees, and set him free. Freemen in Prison .- A black man was lately imprison

A man named Carrol, of Marblehead, who has been som A man named Carrol, of Machichead, who has been some weeks in jail at Salem for abusing his family and neighbors, and for riotous conduct, on Thursday of last week attempted to murder his wife. She went over to visit him, and had staid some time in the jail, when he knocked her down, and tried to cut her throat. She was rescued by the turn-key, and it is hoped she will recover.

Greenfield, Dec. 12 .- Distressing Casualty .- On (Greenfield, Dec. 12.—Distressing Casualty.—On Tuesday last, a young man from Ludlow employed at the Factory in Spridgfield (Skipmuck,) was caught by a band to one of the wheels, and before the wheel could be stopped a person was obliged to go from the third to the lower story, during which time the young man was carried over the wheel it is supposed at least seventy times. He lived about six hours after the accident, and was able to converse with those around him, and to state how the accident happened and what were his feelings on the wheel.—Gas pened, and what were his feelings on the wheel .- Gaz

Judge Platt and the Greek Ships.—The Western Re-corder ntimates, that the clamor which has been made against certain gentlemen for extortion in contracts for building Greek vessels, was raised for merely political pur-posen; and that the character of Judge Platt particularly will soon come forth as gold.

Gen. Swift, tried at N. York for conspiracy to defraud, has been acquitted.

Crimes.—Theft and robberies have lately been very fre-

quent in the city of N. York.

The next term of the Supreme Court of the United States will be held at Washington on the 8th January, instead of the first Monday of February, as heretofore.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE,

A small house in this town near Bang's Milli
ed by a widow Newell, was burnt on Sunday even,
half past six, and the old women, who was eigh
years old on that day, and a man (a stranger,) a
been several hours in the house, perished in the fli
Another female, who was in the house at the time a
toxicated, made her escape. It is suppossed that th
was rendered helpless by intoxication, and that Mrs.
ell, either by the infirmities of old age, or some other e
was unable to get out of her chart, as she was seen in
posture through the flames. We hope this will prove a
som warning to drunkards.—Springfield Republican.

A Frenchman at Watertown, Jefferson Co. killed hims

A Frenchman at Watertown, Jefferson Co. killed himse by excessive drinking a few days since. He procured a shil lings worth of whiskey, which intoxicated him so much that he lived only an hour after taking it.

James Bowne has been convicted of Man slaughter, in the city of New-York. At the time of committing the crime, he was intoxicated; also several other persons with whom he had altercation, and probably poor Rotand, whose head he beat in with a board, and whom he sent in a moment

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. George Andrews to Miss Maris Osgood Kenney, formerly of Salem; Mr. Edward Jones to Miss Mary Gustine; Mr. David M. Eaton to Miss Betsey P. Smith; Mr. John Kennedy, jr. to Miss Sarah A. W: Taylor; Mr. John Gray Colburn to Miss Mary Ann Brier; Mr. John Banchor to Miss Abjgail Perkins Cheever; Capt. Isaac Fowler to Miss Mary Ann Kidder Brazier.

In Brighton, Mr. Horatio N. Giover, of Quincy, to Miss Martha T. Hovey.—in Cambridgeport, Mr. Sanuel Moore to Mrs. Hannah Chapin.—In Watertown, Mr. Heury Atkins, of this city, to Miss Eliza Gay; Mr. Vm. Bacon, of Lowell, to Miss Elizabeth Gragg.—In Medford, Mr. Joseph Richardson, jr. to Miss Elizabeth W. Hadley.—In Waltham, by Rev. S. Harding, Mr. John Levas to Miss Lucy Farewell; Mr. Abel B. Kichardson to Miss Careline Wheat; Mr. John Clogston, of Goffatows, N. H. to Miss Mary B. Howe, of Waltham.—in Weymouth, Mr. David Morse, of Foxborough, to Miss Ennice Blake.—In Plingham, Mr. Daniel Bartlett to Miss Lydia Gardner.—In New Bedford, Mr. James Maafield to Miss Mary Ann Sawyer, of Tiverton; Capt. Joseph C. Delano to Miss Alice Howland.—In Fairhaven, Gapt. George Hitch to Miss Abby Church.—In Nantucket, Mr. John A. Brown to Miss Ruth Folger.

In York, Me. Mr. James Blaisdell to Miss Lucy MeIntire.—At New Preston, Conn. by Rev. C. A. Boardman, on the day of Thankgriving in the meeting house, Rev.

tire.—At New Preston, Conn. by Rev. C. A. Boardman, on the day of Thankspiving in the meeting house, Rev. Birdseye Gibbs to Miss Selome Bishop.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In Poston, Mr. Seth Lothrop, aged 49; Mr. Artemus Trusdell; Mrs. Lanice Maxwell, consort of Mr. Wm. M. 51; Mr. David Belcher, 37; Mr. Beza Robinson, 37; Mr. Elisha Bullock, 26; Mr. Huldah King, 44; Ebenezer Oliver, Esq. 74; Mr. Seymour Rice, 38; Mr. Richard White, 89; Mrs. Sarah Stowel, 46; Francis W. Faulkner, 19; Mr. John Davis, 59; Mr. James Class, 33; Mrs. Nathaniel Foster, jr. 48; Mr. Richard White, 85; Mr. Richard French Bartley, 21, who of Mr. John B.; Mr. Nathaniel Foster, jr. 48; Mr. Richard White, 85; Mr. Renjamin Stevens, 39; Mr. Henry W. Renly, 30; Mr. Gilliam Bess, 51.

In Dorchester, James Lock, late of New Hampshire, 19—In Roxhury, Mr. James Lewis, 83.—In Cambridgeport, Mrs. Sarah Gookin, wife of Mr. Edmund G. 56.—1: Watertown, Isaac Newton, 19.—In Marshfield, Sarah Elizaleth, 10 mo. daughter of Maj. Charles Hatch—In Dedham, Mr. John P. Cain, 36.—In Medford, Lucy Ellen, youngest daughter of Dudley Hall, Esq.—In Salem, Mr. Joseph Smit, 79; Capt. Isaac Bullock, 74.—In Andover, Mr. James Stevens, 61.—In Gloucester, Wm. Persson, Mrs. Lunice G. Escell, 77, Esq. 26.—In Graton, Mass. Mrs. Eunice G. Escell, 77, Esq. 28.—In Graton, Mass. Mrs. Eunice G. Escell, 77.

Joseph Smith, 79; Capt. Isaac Bullock, 74.—In Andover, Mr. James Stevens, 61.—In Gloucester, Win. Pearson, Esq. 36.—In Greton, Mass. Mrs. Eunite G. Ewell, 77.—In Westminster, Mrs. Persis Sweetser, 58.—In Hingham, Dec. 9th. widow Joanna Hersey, XCI.—In Chilmark, Doctor Allen Mayhew, 59.—In Sandwich, Elisha Perry, Esq. 80, for a long course of years a magistrate of the county and a selectman of the town.—In Middleborough, Mrs. Priscilla Ward, 43, wife of Gen. Ephraim W.—In Templeton, Mr. Jonathan Holden, 58.—In Shutesbury, Mr. Michael Pratt, Cill.—In Hawley, Mr. Joseph Howard, shout 60.

In Strafford, N. H. Moses Foss, in his 18th year, he was In Strailord, N. H. Moses Foss, in his leth year, he was ound in a barn hanging by the neck with a bridle.—In Noodstock, Vt. Mr. Reuben Rice, 94.—In Concord, N. H. Mr. Daniel Dearborn, 25.—in Reboloth, elder Thomas simmons, at the advanced age of 194 v. 5 mo. and 16 days. In Maryland, Col. Paul Bentalou, U. S. Marshall of Maryland.—A here of the revolution, and one of Pulask's fa-mous tegion; the banner of which he deposited in the Mu-seum when Lafayette was in Blattmore. His death was oc-castened by falling through the trap door of a warehouse into the cellar.

into the cellar.

In Baltimore, Md. at the house of her uncle Joseph Cushing Esq. Mrs. Hannah Cushing Whitney, 18, eldest daughter of Capt., Silas Whitney, of Ashburaham. Ms. This young lady was about to be married to a respectable young entleman of Baltimore; & at the moment when her friends at home were expecting news of this happy consummation, they received the heart-rending intelligence of her death.

A CHEAP MODE OF ENERGISING EENEVO-LENCE
THERE are fer Sale at the "House of Employment for the Female Poor," in High Street, Boston, Towels, coarse and fine, Comforters, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Shirts, Neck-cloths, and various other articles. The design of this Institution is, to enable the poor to provide for their own, and the wants of their children, by their own industry. Much of the work is done by the in-male children of the poor, in a very large school, which is their own industry. Much of the work is done by the fe-male children of the poor, in a very large school, which is to be supported by the sale of the articles which are made in it. What charity can be more unexceptionable in its character, than this is? Or, how can good be done at a cheaper rate, than by the purchase of these articles?

WEESTER'S DICTIONARY. PERSONS desirous of receiving this work at the sub-cription price are requested to send their names by letter rotherwise to DAVID HALE, No. 31 Dec. 22. * Kilby Street, Agent for the work.

FRENCH CABIN BOY or MODERN CRUSOE A Narrative of the life and adventures of a French Cabin 1889 who was shipwrecked on an uninhabited island. From the French of Mad Maile De Beauliou, just published and for sale by JAMES LOFING, No. 132 Washington Street.

N. B. The above interesting work unfolds the expedients to which an ingenious and cultivated youth would re ort on being shipwrecked on a desolate spot without an human assistance. A vein of moral sentiment is inter-woven throughout. This work is specially calculated to interest young persons engaged in the study of Botany and Natural History. Dec. 22.

NEW YEARS' SABBATH.

DUTIFUL GEORGE and other Tales, price 50 cts. per dozen, just published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington Street. This little work is recommended to Sabbath School Teachers as a suitable reward to be distributed on the first Sabbath of the New Year. Dec. 22.

NATIONAL SPELLING BOOK.

NATIONAL SPELLING BOOK.

JUST published a new edition of the ORTHOEPICAL GUIDE; being Perry's well known and approved Spelling Book, with Walker's Pronunciation adopted on a new plan, by Mr. Algers, Editor of the Pronuncing Bible, New Testament, English Reader, &c.

(3) Perry's Spelling Book has always been highly esteemed, and extensively used; and but for the author's peternlar system of pronunciation, which has recently given place to Walker's, its introduction would probably ere this, have been universal. This objection Mr. Alger has done away, by substituting Walker's for Perry's pronunciation.

The manner in which the pronunciation is conveyed, differs from that of any other Spelling Book. It is after

The manner in which the pronunciation is conveyed, differs from that of any other Spelling Book. It is after the plan adopted by Mr. Walker in his Dictionary, with this difference, that the spelling which conveys the pronunciation is printed in types so widely different in size, as to cause no confusion, nor chance of misunderstanding the pronunciation for the transfer of the tra ciation is printed in types so widely different in size, as to cause no confusion, nor chance of misunderstanding the pronunciation for the true spelling. The word to be learned is given in large distinct letters, and being unneumbered with the numerous marks and characters which disfigure some spelling books, the eye of the pupil at once seizes and rests upon it, referring only when in doubt to the pronunciation, which is placed underneath in small type.

It is believed that this Spelling Book as now improved will supersede the use of most others, and thus serve a most important end—a correst and uniform pronunciation throughout the community.

noughout the community.

375 Teachers and School Committees who have not yet sen the work, are invited to call, or send for a copy for ex-

* Published by RICHARDSON & LORD and for sale St * 4 Published by KICHARDSON & LORD and for saic at their General "School Book Repository," Boston; for sale also by the Booksellers in Salem, Portsmouth, Portland, Providence, and Worcester; by Glazier & Co. Hallowell; J. Prentisen, Keene; D. Steele & Son, Albany; E. Bliss and E. White, New York; J. Griggs, Philadelphia, and Barstow & Branner, Washington city.

Dec. 22.

APPRENTICE WANTED, In our Paper-Hangings Warehouse, No. 113, Vashington-street. J. Bumstead & Son.

MISCELLANY.

TRADITIONS OF THE CHOCTAWS. Mesers. Willis & Rand,—The following particulars respecting the Traditions, &c. of the Choctaws, have been principally obtained from one of their most intelligent chiefs, and from his father, a white man, who has lived in the nation more than half a century. The account of these traditions was written some more than two years ago, for the gratification of the Choctaw boys taught at this place.

Respectfully yours,

Mayhev, Oct. 27, 1826.

The Choctaws say their forefathers came from a country situated far toward the going down of The period of this emigration, is thought the sun. The period of this emigration, is thought to be very remote; but tradition does not fix the period, with any tolerable probability. The natives say that, baving travelled a great distance, their ancestors came at length to the W. bank of the Tombigbee river. They then concluded they would proceed toward the rising sun, no further.

For a considerable time, it is said, they had no fixed residence, but roamed from place to place as it suited their convenience or inclination. In this situation they were much annoyed by other tribes. This is probably true; for there are several circumstances which go to prove that the Choctaws lived a long time in a fort. Tradition says that the whole population were assembled and threw up a wall of earth enclosing a ground sufficiently capacious to contain the nation. place was called Nu-ne-wai-ra, (Stooping Hill.) The wall is still to be seen, and the place is still known by its ancient name. It is not known how long they lived in this fort. The chief above alluded to is of the opinion, that the fort was their home during several generations. At some during that period, the nation formed itself into two grand divisions or families, each receiving a ctive name. It was then decreed, that no individual should be allowed to form a matrimonial connection in that division to which he appertained. This law was made, it is now suped, to prevent promiseuous concubinage. violation of it was attended with almost intolerable disgrace; the offender being viewed very much as an incestuous person is in modern civili-zed communities. This law, or custom still exists, and is scrupulously observed by all the full Chootaws. Some few of the mixed race have broken the custom, and have been much blamed

The Choctaws, baying remained in the fort till the oldest among them had no knowledge of the time when it was first entered, at length left it. and built small towns and villages a few miles to

the south of it." houses of those times were constructed in the following manner. Several large poles were firmly set in the ground having a fork at the top. Strings made of bark were fied to one of those poles, and passed round horizontally to the others. Small sticks were interwoven, and the grass laid on the outside plastering. The house had one apartment only, and the door, or opening, was the only avenue through which air and ligh were admitted, and the smoke escaped. It was heated by a small fire of bark, placed in the coal form, in its centre. Many families now have one house made after the ancient fashion, though of different materials. It is called, Chuk-ka-lush-pa, (Hot-house.) In this the family sleep in cold weather. Their most keen edged tools were made of beaver's teeth; knives for common use of seasoned cane; hatchets, arrow points, &c. of stone. Their dress was composed chiefly of ani-mal's skins. They however manufactured a species of stuff from wild hemp and turkey's feathers, of which they made small blankets. Corn, potatoes and beans, were cultivated to a small extent. But having no domestic animals, nor iron tools they could procure but a small part of their food from the cultivation of the soil. Nor was it necessary, while the country was full of wild animals. One method employed to take their game was to form a circle, and by advancing toward the centre, to drive the animals into a sm pass; when they rushed upon them with clubs and hatchets, and killed as many as they could

The Choctaws have a tradition respecting the origin of their corn. On a little spot, say they, over which the fire had lately ran, there sprang up a blade differing in its appearance from all vegetation their ancestors had seen. It attracted the attention, and alarmed the fearer of community, and was regarded as the harbinger of some dreadful calamity. It was resolved how-ever to let it remain. All the new wonders it exhibited, in its progress from the small blade to liar interest. As no unusual calamity appeared, their fears subsided. When the plant had come to maturity the people assembled, divided its grains among them, and gave it the name it still bears, viz. Tonchy. The following year the Tonchy was carefully cultivated.

* The fort is situated some 50 or 60 miles S. W. of May-hew, and is not far from the Military Road which has been out through the nation.

FACTS RESPECTING SLAVERY.

AN EXTRACT.

An EXTRACT.

In the United States in 1920, there were 1,529,452 Slaves. Their number is doubled in less than twenty years. We have now about 2,000,000. In 1940, they will amount to 3,000,000; in 1860, to 6,000,000; and in 1890, to 12,000,000

They are fast concentrating at the extreme South.—In 1800, the number of Slaves in Mary land, was 107,707, and in 1820, 107,398. In Georgia, in 1800, there were 59,699, and in 1820, 149,656. In Mississippi in 1800, there were 3,489, and in 1820, 32,841; Georgia almost three times as many, and Mississippi nine times as many in 1820 as in 1800.

Will not that part of the country come under the complete control of the blacks? They are fast gaining upon the whites, and unless powerful means are speedily taken to prevent it, we shall have a nation of blacks nearer than St.

Slavery is ruining the domestic industry of the southern States.—Stave labor under no circum-stances can be brought into competition with free labor. Free labor can be hired in the free

States for the interest of the money posted in prices, at the high price, which they have borne for the cultivation of cotton and sugar, including the cost of taking care of them. Millions of acres of land in the slave-holding States have been left as irreclaimably barren. The more prosperous counties, in every respect, in Maryland and Virginia are those, which have the fewest Slaves. The Slave population either checks or drives out the free white. The white oopulation of Maryland and Virginia, for thirty years past, increased at the rate of 30 per cent, but in the United States generally including those States at more than 150 per cent. In 1790 Maryland and Virginia had more than one fifth of the whole free popginia had more than one fifth of the whole free population of the republic, but in 1820 only one ainth. The slave states are fast losing their comparative power and resources. The valuation of the houses and lands of New York and Pennsylvania under the United States. under the United States assessments—the principle of valuation being the same in all—was more than \$600,000,000; whereas the aggregate of the houses and lands and more than 1,000,000 of slaves added thereto of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, with a much larger area of land and more than double the number of inhabitants was less than \$520,000,000, or nearly one sixth

ss than those two states.*

Does it not become the southern states, and the nation to look at these facts, and look at them steadily? They could be multiplied an hundred fold, if necessary. The southern states are fast losing their comparative power and resources, and is not Slavery the one, the only cause?

* Niles' Register.

DIMINUTION OF CRIME IN GREAT BRITAIN Extract from the Sixth Report of the Prison Disciplin Society in London.

Before the Committee proceed to give an account of the progress of Prison Discipline, during the past year, they beg to advert to an erro-neous notion which is prevalent, that notwithstanding the efforts making for the moral and religious welfare of society, crime continues to crease.—The Committee are happy to state, that this opinion is not founded in fact.—An official return has been laid befere Parliament, from hich the following table is made.

It is also worthy of remark that, generally speak-

ing, the offences have been of a less guilty char-acter than those of the former period. Besides, the number of commitments has been of late considerably augmented by other causes, viz. the increased vigilance of the police—the operation of certain statutes for the more ready apprehen-sion of offenders, and the improved discipline of prisons, by which many are the more readily dissed to prosecute, convinced of the efficacy of alutary punishment .- From these causes, many crimes now appear before the public, which were formerly concealed, & suffered to pass unnoticed.

England & Wales. | 1819. | 1820. | 1821. | 1822. | 1828

| Committals | 113 | 4,254 | 13,710 | 13,115 | 2,24111 | 12,263 |
|--------------------|-----|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Convictions | 11 | 9510 | 9318 | 8788 | 8209N | 8204 |
| Aequittals | 11 | 2635 | 25111 | 2501 | 2348# | 2480 |
| No Bills found | 11 | 2109 | 1881 | 1826 | 16841 | 1579 |
| Sentenced to Death | 19 | 13141 | 1236 | 1134 | 1016 | 369 |
| Executed · | LÝ | 1081 | 1071 | 1141 | 951 | 55 |

An eminent Lawyer converted by means of a Tract. From a Gentleman in Alabama.

On the subject of Tracts I have some pleasing nformation to communicate. A schoolmaster has been in the practice of obtaining, from the Depository, some of the bound volumes, for the purpose of distribution as premiums to his scholars. One of these volumes was given to the son of a professional gentleman in this town, who occupies a conspicuous station at the bar. His father, acci-dentally taking it up from the mantle piece, was induced to read it. His attention was arrested; and a lasting impression made. This occurred about four months since, and at our communion two weeks ago, he and his wife both made a publie profession of religion. He is a gentleman of fine talents, and a highly cultivated mind; who was well acquainted with the Bible as a history but had read it with prejudices against it, in con quence of reading most of the works opposed to it. He is now becoming an a tive and useful member of the church. One of his first acts was to deposit in the hands of a clergyman of a neighboring town, (where he was acting in public capacity) five dollars, to be appropriated. at the discretion of the minister, for the moral improvement of the place. The sum was immediately laid out in the purchase of Tracts, as being one of the most probable methods of doing good extensively.

One of our judges, a man of undoubted piety previously to commencing one of his circuits, re cently invested five dollars in Tracts, "I wish," said he to the agent of the Depository, "to take come of those precious little monitors in my saddle-bags, that I may drop them occasionally by the way. Perhaps by this means good may be done; with the accompanying blessing of Heaven, it certainly will." A most excellent example this for other circuit judges!- Tract Mag.

The Christian Warfare.

which is too often allowed to silence conscience to suppose that characters eminently good and useful are so by nature and inclination, withou very much trouble or self-denial; and that our own failings are so constitutional that we are more to be pitied than blamed for them. Never do we read in the Bible or elsewhere, of any who have glided easily and softly to heaven, borne on the tide of their own amiable dispositions. question for our consciences is-are we fighling

r are we yielding.

Remember, they that overcome, and they only shall inherit ailthings. There is no promise to the inactive; if we are not fighting, we shall never conquer; and remember, in this conflict it is to conquer or to die.

Moral Honesty.—They that neglect moral hon-esty, neglect that which is a great part of religion—their duty towards God, and their duty towards What care I to see a man run after a sermon, if he cheat as soon as he comes home? mon, if he cheat as soon as he comes home? On the other gide, morality must not be without re-ligion; for if so, it may change, as suits its con-venience. Religion must govern it. He that has no religion to govern his morality, is no bet-ter than my mastiff dog; so long as you caress him, and please him, and do not hurt him, he will play with you as finely as may be; he is a very good moral mastiff; but if you hurt him, he will fly in your face, and tear out your throat.

An Important Lottery.—It has been computed that, among 10,000 people, the average deaths will be one a day. If this computation be accurate, a person in common health has a daily risk of dying, which, compared with the chances of life, is in the same proportion as an unit bears to the number 9999. This risk is seemingly so small that it commonly gives no alarm, and is scarcely thought of; whereas, if the same risk were placed on a different ground, so as to be seen in another light, it would be generally alarming. Suppose, for instance, that to-morrow morning a lottery were to be drawn of this kind; 9999 white balls, and one black ball, should be promiscuously thrown into a box, and that 10,000 peoples of the balls, and one black ball, should be promiscuously thrown into a box, and that 10,000 peoples are the balls and the balls and the balls and the balls are the ball and the balls are the balls and the balls are the balls are the balls are the ball and the balls are the balls. ple, you and I among the number, should each put in a hand and draw out a ball at random, and

DUDION NEGONIES whoever chanced to draw the black ball should inevitably suffer death within 24 hours: I say, if we knew such a lottery were to be drawn to-morrow morning, and we must take our chance, it would doubtless produce in us some serious apprehensions, and might probably interrupt our sleep to-night.—N. Y. Pa.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

NICKNAMES. Messrs. Editors,—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of your readers to a very degrading practice, which prevails to a greater or less extent throughout our country. I refer to the practice of giving and calling Nicknames. In some places, many males and females are known quite as well by their Nicknames as by their real names; and children, have been known by the Nickname given to their parents, long after they have slumbered in the grave. They are not always applied to the most worthless members of society, the pillars of the church are not unfrequently stigmatized with

The effect is generally injurious, on all who are in any way concerned; and very unhappy on society at large. To Nickname a person, is virtually to say he is not of much consequence; which, to be sure, may be true in the view of the vile defamer of a fair reputation. The practice is uncivil, ungentlemanlike and unchristian. Therefore let all but the vilest of the vile, avoid it, and conform their expressions to the simplicity of truth.

W. W. W.

PARENTS DEPARTMENT.

From the Philodelphia Album.
THE MOTHER.
It was midnight!—By a solitary lamp, a mother sat watching near the cradle of her only child, whose low moans pierced her very heart, and whose quick heaving breath seemed the prelude to approaching dissolution. No words can describe the anguish of the mother. This infant was her idol, and it was about to be taken from per-it was her all, and she must resign it. Now with clasped hands, and streaming eyes raised to heaven, now bending low that she might hear if it yet breathed, the miserable nother had passed many hours of intense agony. She dropped up-on her knees and breathed orth a prayer to heaven-such a prayer as now but a mother heart can inspire, -that the God of mercy would spare her child-that the terrole malady might be removed, and his lovely eye once more open upon the light of day! The dother's prayer was heard. It was the will of God to restore the babe. The crisis of its illness was past, and the mother, wild with joy, and deely impressed with gratitude, again looked on it with hope.

Years glided away—the boygrew in health & beauty, and the widowed mother rejoiced in her son. She hoarded her scanty pittance for his use, that the idol of her bosom hould feel neither privation nor sorrow. - For his sake she toiled he procured for him the meas of instruction eglected no counsel to hapire his young and neglected no counsel to aspire his young mind with sentiments of religio and virtue. Of her own wants she thought litte. Her pleasure consisted in seeing him happy for his sake she lived, and for his sake she world willingly have As time rolled on, the pother's heart not been free from anxious feets and forebodings on account of her son. The by loved her, but he was wild and reckless. He would escape from the vigilance of her cardul love; and she knew that gay society had more charms for him than the solitary home of his 10ther. She fear ed, but as yet she knew not all

Twenty years had passed since that terrible night she had kept an almost apeless vigil by his cradle, when her prayer of agay was heard, and the babe restored to her hops. It was again midnight—again the mother ket her tearful vigil, but not by the bed of sicknes. Her boy had become irregular in his habit—be heeded not the counsel or the tears of his rother, and nigh after night she awaited his reten with trembling fears. These watchful cares were more dreadfu than those which she had feare would be the las by his cradle. Her prayers wer still offered up to heaven that he might be restord—that he migh be saved, not from death, bu that worse than deat' -from wickedness - A hock came to the door-the mother flew to admi her boy. was his lifeless body, borne by wo of his compan ions. She fell senseless on he ground. Her maternal anxieties were hushe for a while in a death-like insensibility; but he recovered to bear the dreadful tale—that in quarrel with his dissolute associates, her son he received a blow which had caused his death! What tidings for a mother!—She saw him laid a the grave, where she shortly followed him. Gref for his untimebeen devoted to him who had frought her with sorrow to the tomb. How may mothers have reason (though from a differet cause) to use the exclamation which Miss Moreputs in the mouth of the Jewish matron, "Whywas my prayer accepted?—Why did Heaven in anger hear me when I asked a son?"

HARRIET.

New-York, August, 1826.

A MOTHER. -- But in no re exercise so deep an influence both immediately and prospectively as in that I a mother. To be is committed the immortal trasure of the infant mind.—Upon her devolves the care of the first stages of that course of discipine which is to form a being, perhaps the most fail and helpless in the world, the fearless ruler of animated tion, & her smiles call into exercise the first affections that spring up in our harts. She cherishes, and expands the earliest terms of our intelects. She breathes over usher deepest devotions. She lifts our little mads, and teaches our little tongues to lisp in rayer. She watches over us, like a guardian agel, and protects us through ail our helpless yars. She follows us into the world of men, and lives in us, and bleaters. ses us, when she lives not therwise upon the earth. What constitutes the entre of every home: What constitutes the entre of every home? Whither do our thought turn, when our feet are weary with wanderin, and our hearts sick with disappointments?—Where shall the truant and forgetful husband g for sympathy unalloyed, and without design, but to the bosom of her who is ever ready, and saiting to share in his adversity or his prosperty. And if there be a tribunal, where the sins stollies of a froward child may hove for parden and forgiveness this side of may hope for pardon an forgiveness this side of heaven, that tribunal is he heart of a fond and

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

From the New-Yek Religious Chronicle SUNDAY SCHOOL RECERDS IN NEW-YORK

Active benevolence mong the Scholars.

The friends of Sunday Schools anticipate with pleasure that from among the children connected with them, there will aris ministers of the gos pel and missionaries of the cross, and men and women of active benevolece. To realize this anticipation, special painsmust be taken to en-courage the scholars to dvise and execute of themselves various plans obenevolence. Where-ever this has been done, he result has almost uniformly been successful and happy. An exhi-bition of a few facts will above show this to have

been the case.

In one of our schools, abox containing eighty three Testaments, one Bile, and four hundred

and fifty Magazines and Tracts, which had been given to twenty children, as rewards, was sent to the heathen. One little girl, by her punctuality and good scholarship, earned nine of these Tes-

taments.

In another school two boys, who have become hopefully pious, have been the means of exciting among others a desire of procuring and distributing Tracts: One evening, their Teacher, who was walking out, met these two boys accompanied by about thirty others, passing through a strect. On inquiring where the party was going, one of them replied, "that they were going to organize themselves into a Religious Tract Society." He afterwards ascertained that they succeeded in their laudable design, and that according to their constitution each member of the society obligated himself to pay to the treasurer, one cent a week, or fifty cents a year. The numone cent a week, or fifty cents a year. The num-ber now belonging to the association is about for-ty.—It is worthy of notice, that the plan of their ormation originated entirely among themselves. Measures have since been concerted respecting the distribution of their Tracts.

In several other schools, the children have con uted money, Testaments and Tracts, all of which have been earned as rewards in the sch be sent to the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians.

It is pleasing to witness the attention which prevails among the scholars when plans of be-nevolence are proposed to them. On the fourth of July one of the schools assembled for religious exercises. At the close a collection was taken up among the scholars in aid of the funds of the American Colonization Society. One of the children was unintentionally omitted. He began at once to weep; and when a Teacher went to him to inquire the cause, he replied, " that the would not let him give his money."

When this spirit of benevolence is encouraged

by a Superintendent it is very soon diffused

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

American Buttons .- We always take delight noticing the advances of our ingenious coun trymen in the different branches of mechanics; and joice that instances so often occur of successul competition with our brethren across the Atlantic. What we would particularly notice at this time is the manufactory of gilt buttons at Attleborough, owned by Richard Robin-son & Co.—Judging from specimens that we have seen, these buttons will stand a fair compariso with any that are imported from England, and we are told by dealers in the article, that they are of a superior quality and are entitled to a de-cided preference over those that are introduced s country from the workshops of Europe So highly are the buttons of Mr. Robinson in the principal cities of the United States, that within a short period, they have been states, that within a short period, they have been mainly supplied by him, and are daily issuing their orders. The fact is indisputable that he can manufacture them very considerably cheaper than they can be imported from Europe. Mr. R. laboriously persevered for fourteen years, before success, or rather profit crowned his exer-Boston Traveller.

At the late exhibition of manufactures in Boson, a machine was brought forward, called the Revolving Timber Plane," intended for planing timber, joist, plank or any body of wood, ca-pable of supporting itself against the action of the cutting instruments of the machine. This invention consists essentially of a carriage, on which the material to be operated upon is fixed, and of a wheel, about the circumference of which several knives or cutters are placed, having their ends to project a little beyon their sides somewhat from the face of the wheel. Poth of these projecting parts are formed into cutting edges

Cider .- The price of new cider, in several places in Massachusetts and Connecticut, is as w as fifty cents a barrel.

In mentioning this extraordinary fact, we cannot but enter a protest against the reprehenible, the ruinous practice, of sending cider to the distilleries, instead of taking proper care to preserve and render it, what it is designed for, good and wholesome drink for the year. Cider s capable of becoming a substitute for good wine in countries where vincyards are unknown; and to convert it into a poison by means of the still to abuse the gifts of Providence.-N. Y. Obs.

Honey a cure for the Gravel .- A number years ago, says a correspondent, I was much af-flicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger, from small stones lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation and got rid of that disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopt ed this remedy and found it effectual. After be ing fully clear of my disease about ten years, declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score, for the last twenty-seven years, had the smallest symptoms of the gravel, I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance have never known it to fail .- Pol. Examiner.

Leghorn strew .- M. Fournier, of Geneva, visited Florence in 1823, and made inquiries respec-ting the bearded wheat of Tuscany. He says this wheat is cultivated both for bread, and for the manufacture of straw braid; in some parts of the valley of the Arno, between Pisa and Flor-ence it is cultivated for the straw only. The seed is sown very thick in poor, stony land; when the grain has grown to the height of a few inches, it is mown, that the stalks may be more deli-cate; if they are still too large, they are mown again, and if necessary, two or three times more; when the stems are sufficiently fine, they are suffered to grow, and as soon as the plants are in blossom, the grain being yet in the milk, they are pulled up; they are then exposed to the sun upon the sand near the river, and watered from time to time. After the straw has acquired a proper color, it is carefully assorted according to the fineness and length of the stalk. The ouly part used for fine braid is that which extends from the head to near the first joint; the part between the first and third joints is reserved for common braids. M. Fournier presented samples of the straw, prepared, and unprepared, to Mr. Salisbury of England.

Easy method of breaking Glass in any direc-tion.—Dip a piece of worsted thread into the spirits of turpentine, and put it round the glass in the direction you require it should be broken, then set fire to the thread, and the glass will break in the direction of the thread, or apply a red hot small wire round the glass, and if it do not crack immediately, throw cold water on it, and the desired effect will be accomplished. This is a very useful method for chemists, for This is a very useful method for chemists, for broken glasses may, by this means, be rendered servicable to the labratory. The explanation of this is as follows:—By the application of heat to glass, as to other bodies, the part heated expands: and as glass transmits heat but slowly, the parts to which heat is applied, expands faster than the other parts, and thus separate from them, or the glass cracks. In domestic economy, a knowledge of this simple fast is of considerable importance,

as tumblers, jugs and a variety of earthen and glass vessels, are broken by the sudden application of heat or cold.—[Chemist.

New Work on Intellectual Philosophy. Prof. Upham. of Bowdoin College, has a work in the preas on this subject, intended as a Text Book for the use of Colleges and Academies. The following are the subjects taken up and diseased in that part of the work already printed, viz. Utility of Intellectual Philosophy—Primary Truths—Perception—No Innake Knowledge—Origin of Simple Ideas—Simple and Mixed Modes—Ideas of Substance—Ideas of Relation—Of Apparitions—Origin of Signs of Thought—Use of Words—Characteristics of Languages—Primele of Mental Association—Casual Connections of Thought—Of Attention—Of Conceptions—Of Abstract Ideas—Of Dreaming—Demonstrative Reasoning—Moral Reasoning—Dialecticks or Rules of Debate—Of Menory—Emotions of Sublimity—Of Imagination.

NOTICE.

THE second Quarter in MILFORD ACADEMY, will commence on the second Monday in December next; will confrom three and a half to four and a half dollars per

JOHN CLAFLIN Jr. DAVID LONG WILLIAM GODFRFY. Milford, Nov. 24, 1926. SAMUEL L. SCUMMELL GUSTAVUS D. PECK.

HAMPTON ACADEMY.

THE public are informed that though the School has met with embarrassment from the sudden death of its late excelent Principal, yet the place will be immediately filled. After the proof which the Trustees have given that they mean to employ no other than able and faithful Instructors, they hope public patronage will not be withdrawn from the achool in the present emergency. Negociations are pending with several gentlemen in whose talents and acquirements perfect confidence may be placed.

The next Term will commence on Thursday Dec. 21st.

By order of the Trustees,

Moopy STOCKMAN, Secretary.

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MOODY STOCKMAN, Secretary.

The DECISION; or, Religion must be all or is nothing. By the author of Profession not Principle. Price 50 cts.—just received and for sale by JAMES LORING, NO. 132, Washington Street.—Also, Cotton Mather's Essays to do Good, addressed to all Christians, whether in public or private capacities. With improvements. By Groges, BURDER.

Dec. 8.

THE Tenth edition of An Introduction to Spelling and Reading. The Second part of a Columbian Exercise. The whole comprising an easy and systematical method of teaching and learning the English Language. By ABBER ALDEN.—Also, the latest editions of Alden's Spelling Book. First part, and of Alden's Reader. Third part. The Fourth edition of Mason on Self Knowledge with Questions for Schools,—for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street.

Dec. 8.

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOK.
WHIPPLE & LAWRENCE, Salem, Mass. hare in
Press, and will publish in a few days—HARRIET and her
COUSIN, or Prejudice Overcome.—First American flom the fourth Edinburgh edition.

the fourth Edinburgh edition.

"We know not a single production that is better edeulated to remove the prejudices which generally prevail among the upper walks of life, and to convince them the personal and heartfelt religion, instead of Leing desanctive of happiness, is the only source of pure and substantial journal consolation. —Our limits du hot permit us to give an outline of the excellent volume under review. But we can truly say that the perusal of it has afforded to our ow mitude no commen delight. Some of the scenes delineated in it are peculiarly tender and overpowering. Where in it are peculiarly tender and overpowering read the interview of Harriet with her father, read the interview of Harriet with her failer, when she first evinced symptoms of decided piety, without the deepest emotions? Equally touching is that in which Sir George and Mr. Melville, the aged father and the affectionate son, entered into cordial reconciliation. All the characters are indeed most judicously delineated. And were we to judge from the soft and delicate touches that attract our attention throughout the work, we should conclude that the whole is the production of a lady of fine taste, of a sound understanding, and of elevated piety. Harriet is unquestionably the heroine of the piece. We can scarcely next with a more lovely character. Would that every one of our countryheroine of the piece. We can scarcely neet with a lovely character. Would that every one of our co women were equally amiable and prous as she ery one of our countrymen were as devout an her father, Mr. Melville! With these wishes her father, Mr. Melville! With these wishes we corosally recommend this beautiful little volume to all our readers, and we doubt not but they will join with us, in requesting the accomplished author to favor the public with a continuation of the history of the pions and happy family of Glervarton."

Ed. Christian Instructor.

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APPROVED BLACK INK POWDER, AND LIQUID INK.

SAMUEL KIDDER & Co. manufacture Black Ink Powder and Liquid Black Ink, of an improved qualify. For more than twenty years, S. Kidder has been engaged in the manufacture of Ink Powder, and has during that period devoted his attention to the improvement of the composition. The article new offered the public, is warranted equal to any in the country. Its peculiarities are, a permanent black, without the usual glutinous properties which prevent the easy flow of the Ink from the pen.

It is deemed unnecessary to assert any thing further in

It is deemed unnecessary to assert any thing further in favor of the above named article, but respectfully refer to the annexed certificate.

The lnk made by Messrs. Samuel Kidder & Co. we con-

The Ink made by Messrs. Samuel Kidder & Co. we consider uncommonly good, and at least equal to any which we have ever used.

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Der For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, under Washington Hall, Charlestown, Mass. and by appointment, by JOSEPH KINDER 20 Comp. S. Boston, July 1928.

under Washington Hall, Charlestown, Mass. and by a pointment, by JOSEPH KIDDER, 70, Court St. Bost BRUSH MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber has taken a room (No. 19, Dock Square) for the accommodation of his customers, which will be open from 9 o'clock, A. M. to Io'clock, P. M., where may be found a constant supply of BRUSHES, of the following descriptions, viz:—

Extra Paint—common Paint—Varnish—extra Sash Tools—common Sash Tools—Shaving—Marking—Tar—Grease—Reding—Book Binders'—Bettle—Rumford—Caterpillar—Floor—Dusting, common Legit Dusting—common Hearth

- Reding - Book Binders' - Bottle - Rumford - Caterpillar - Floor - Dusting, common - gilt Dusting - common Hearth - ex. gilt Hearth - Window - Entry - Shoe - Horse - Milk - Tanners' - Curriers' - Clothiers' - Hatters' - HandScrub - Deek Scrub - Clamp - Furniture - extra White Wash-common do. do. - Extra Hand White wash - Common hard do. do. - Tooth - Nail - Plate - Burkle - Comb - Stiltelos - Screen Handles - Crumb - Flesh - common Hair gilt Hair - double Hair - soft Hair - Hat - common Hand Cloth - extra Hand Cloth - common Cloth - fine Cloth - gilt Cloth.

wilt Cloth.
N. B. Perchasers are invited to cell and examine them. as they are warranted to be of the first quality and wormanship.

6w* JOHN DOANE, Jr.

ONE THOUSAND FAMILY BIBLES at haif Price ONE THOUSAND FAMILY BIBLES at half Price-FREEMAN RUTTER & Co. No. 46 North Market Street, have just published 1000 Quarto Bibles, of different qualities and binding, which they will sell at retail for each at one half the regular retail prices. Likewise have con-stantly for sale Pronouncing and common school Bibles, do. Testaments, pocket Bibles, plain and gilt; Hymn Books, for different societies, single or bound in sets to any pattern, School Books for all classes; Paper. Quills and Ink of the first quality. Account Books of all kinds, sets of books for Banks, and other corporate companies ruled and bound to any pattern, at short notice; Cutlery, Blacking and Brush-es, Blank Leases, Deeds, Checks, Bills of Lading, and Sta-tionary of every description. Book Binding of any kind es, Blank Leases, Beeds, Checks, Bills of Lading and Sta-tionary of every description. Book Binding of any kind done at short notice. Likewise for sake, 1000 tundles scale board of good quality. Superior Writing lak, by the bar-rel, gallon or in bottles. ep6m Oct. 6.

et, gation of in bottles.

FIRE INSURANCE.

C. D. COOLIDGE, No.75, State-street, Boston, Age of the ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Hartford, Connecticut, informs the Public that this Com-pany continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire, Buildings, Merchandize and Factories of any description. Buildings, Merchandize and Fastories of any description.

Also, Ships in port, and their cargoes, on the most favorable terms. In addition to the capital Stock of \$200,000, (the whole of which is amply secured) this Institution possesses a considerable surplus, also safely invested. Parties insured may therefore repose the fullest confidence in their ability to adjust with promptitude and liberality all losses or damage, which if occurring on policies issued by the agent will be paid by him.

eofew. Aug. 11.

ROY WANTED.

WANTED in a Wholesale Hard Ware Store an active Lad about 14 years of sge, who writes a good hand agd is quick at figures, and whose parents reside in the City—Apply at this office.

Dec. 15.

A TOWN CLOCK made in the best manner, and on an improved plan may be had as cheap as one of equal quality, can be purchased in this country.

It is warranted to keep correct time. Enquire of SAN-URL ALLEN. Medicay Village, Nov. 24, 1826.